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Hilltop Staff

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THE HILTOP

THE REVOLUTION IN BLACK COMMUNICATION

VOLUME 55/22

Howard University/Washington, D.C.

MARCH 9, 1973

School of Communications Sponsors Second Annual Careers Conference



By Marlon Allen

Students enrolled in the School of Communications were excused from classes March 5-7 to attend the three day annual Communications Career Conference, held in Cramton Auditorium and the Student Center. The theme for the conference was "The End of Rhetoric... II The Beginning of Action."

The purpose of the conference was to bring together potential employers and students and professionals seeking positions in the mass media. More than 80 representatives from newspaper chains, radio stations, and corporations were in attendance, offering 200 jobs in the media. There were 61 definite job offerings, 105 positions pending an approval from the home office, and 40 internships. There were also 56 positions offered by companies not in attendance at the conference. Compared to last year's conference, there

were 31 more definite jobs, 35 more pending positions, and 40 more internships and summer jobs.

Some of the companies in attendance had openings for news writers and advertisers. Others had positions in graphics and photography. And some, like IBM, had programs in managerial training and public relations. Among the companies and organizations were National Geographic, C&P Telephone Company, and the Gannett chain of newspapers.

Before the interviews, there were a panel discussion on first amendment rights and briefing sessions for interviews. Two films were shown: "End of Rhetoric," a synopsis of last year's conference, and "The Tuskegee Study - Justice?" a film about Black syphilitic victims in Tuskegee, Alabama, who were used as human guinea pigs in the 1940s to find a cure for the disease. After a cure was

found, these men were never treated for the disease.

About the success of the conference, Tony Brown, Dean of the School of Communications, said that it was "tremendously successful" and that next year, he hopes to double this year's efforts. "Overall, it's an example of self-help by establishing an evolving mechanism and institution that will solve the problem of the lack of Blacks in communications," said the dean. He added that because of the success of the two conferences and the work of the School of Communications, the country has begun to identify Howard as the major source for the recruitment of skilled Blacks for the media.

Many students, however, had a dimmer picture of the conference and what it accomplished. Linda Newton, a senior in Print Journalism, said, "Even though the employers

(continued on page 8)

Pindling addresses '73 Convocation "Speech stresses economic growth of the Bahamas"

By Marlon Allen

The Honorable Lynden Oscar Pindling, Prime Minister of the Bahamas, stated that his country, despite its small size, will play an active role in future efforts to preserve peace.

Speaking at the Howard University Charter Day Convocation last Friday, the Prime Minister said "we Bahamians look forward to taking our place in the international community of nations and we are convinced that we shall be able to make some contribution to international peace and understanding."

Pindling also said that the Bahamas could have an important part in easing the energy crisis of the United States. "We have been making strenuous efforts to diversify our economy and part of this has been the development of deep water oil terminals and refineries." These terminals would serve North American companies, and "would steer the economy of the Bahamas in the right direction," he said.

Moreover, the Prime Minister pointed out that the Bahamas are about 100 miles from the Atlantic seaboard, and because of the easy accessibility to the islands, this is another reason that the Bahamas could be an answer to America's energy needs.

Pindling also spoke of the excellent climate in the Bahamas and of the stable political atmosphere in the country. Apparently joking, the prime minister said that because of this stable atmosphere the "Bahamas would be an ideal location for any future headquarters of the United Nation."

The Honorable Lynden Pindling is the first Black Prime Minister of the Bahamas. He became Prime Minister of the islands in 1967 at the age of 36.

(continued on page 2)

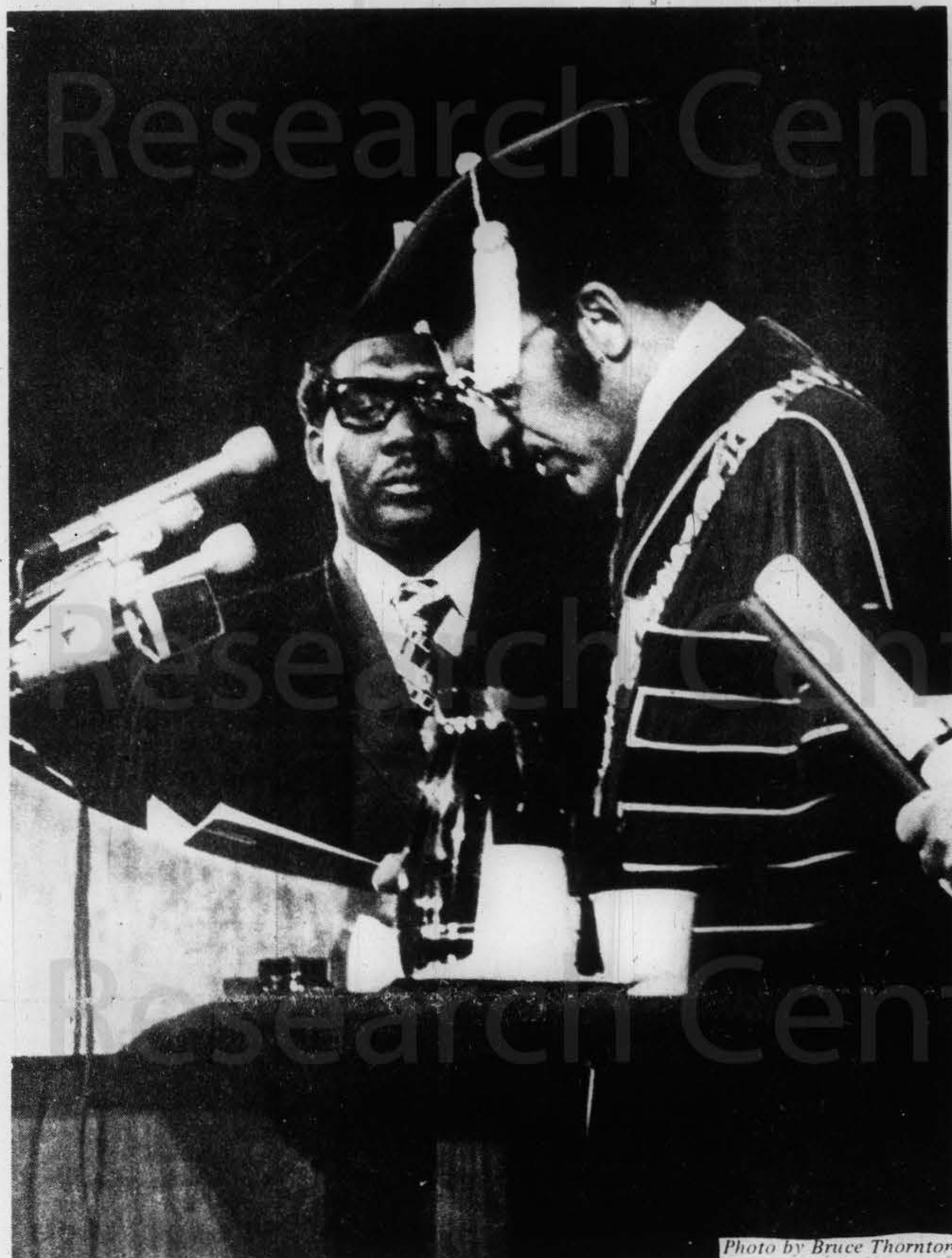


Photo by Bruce Thornton

The Honorable Lynden O. Pindling, the first Black Prime Minister of the Bahamas is honored by President Cheek at the Charter Day Convocation last Friday.

Communications Banquet features Hooks

By Gail Hamer and Charlene Walton

The plight of Blacks in the media and the measures of self-help which they have taken was the theme of the speech by Benjamin Hooks, first Black Commissioner of the Federal Communications Commission (FCC) to an audience of Black communication professionals, professors, and students at the Statler Hilton Hotel Wednesday night.

Mr. Hooks stated that the press has not developed a sensitivity to Black problems. He told the audience, "You must give new life and substance to journalism and broadcasting."

As far as Blacks helping Blacks is concerned, Mr. Hooks stated that people have paid tremendous prices for youth. He

said that when Blacks in the media have become successful they didn't close the door of opportunity behind them.

Mr. Hooks epitomized this point when he called for a tribute to Dean Tony Brown of the School of Communications. He stated that Mr. Brown who is Executive Producer of the television program Black Journal and is virtually a Black leader has "made it" in terms of today's street jargon. Yet in his success, he has the sincere desire and devotion of his time to help Black youth.

Mr. Hooks said that Black journalism is the search for truth. He stated that all people should be represented in the media and that the co-operation and support of all is needed for Black people to be able to see

and hear their own thing in their own way.

Mr. Hooks stated that in the media in the United States, Blacks have gone "From Black-Out to Black-In." He explained that Blacks have been excluded in the history of broadcasting. They were in the "Black-Out" stage then. Today, however, is the age of the "Black-In." Blacks in the media let it be heard and seen that they can express themselves.

Another example of Blacks helping Blacks in the media, pointed out by Mr. Hooks is that due to pressure put upon officials by Blacks, a Black FCC commissioner was appointed. Now Hooks as a FCC commissioner and a Black man has an obligation to use his talents to keep doors of opportunity open for youth.

Mr. Hooks said that the FCC has made progress by the speed of suggestion. He said that his contemporaries tell him to be quiet but cannot because he has a commitment to keep that he will never forget where he has come from.

Mr. Hooks said that the Careers Conference given by the School of Communications and Black Journal was devoted to showing America another side of Black totality of Black life. He stated that the theme of the Conference was the action of Blacks actually doing something about their situation.

Mr. Hooks stated that he felt that the Conference might be the most significant thing that will happen all year.

Mr. Hooks was the guest speaker of the Citation Dinner which was the final event of the three-day Black Careers Conference.

Howard Celebrates 106th Anniversary "Dugas, Moore, Harris, Odeku receive Alumni Awards"

By Barbara Stith

Julian Dugas, William Moore, Mrs. Dorothy Harris and Dr. Emanuel Odeku were recipients of Alumni Awards for distinguished post graduate achievement at last Friday's Charter Day Dinner at the Mayflower Hotel, commemorating the 106th anniversary of Howard University.

Dugas, honored for his work in law and public service, stated that he "intends to do all he can to make Howard a perfect instrument for shaping the minds and hearts of those who enter it to stay."

"The answer to the Black man's dilemma is not wealth, but in recognition that this nation must face up to morality," expressed Mrs. Harris, who was honored for work in the field of education and community service.

Mr. Harum Moore, accepting the award for his father, William Moore (who was absent due to illness), told the audience that his father told him some time ago that "education would be the Negro's greatest asset and he must be ready to take his place in society." Mr. William Moore is the oldest living alumnus of Howard University, celebrating his 100th birthday last August.

Dr. Odeku graduated from Howard "summa cum laude" in two and a half years with a double major and double minor. Receiving his award for his work in the field of medicine and medical education, Dr. Odeku said he looked at Howard as a national university with the number of African students attending and that he would organize a chapter of the Howard University Alumni in Nigeria. Odeku is the first African to receive the alumni award.



Photo by Bruce Thornton

Cheek emphasizes Howard's financial crisis at last week's Charter Day Dinner.

President James Cheek remarked to the administrators, students, old and new alumni that March 2, is a significant event, the "alumni most important asset."

Dr. Cheek went on to say that Howard is a living symbol of indomitable courage, audacious faith and spirit to cast off bondage rights, privileges and responsibilities.

"Howard is a special kind of institution of higher learning, graduating over 32,000 men and women," explained Cheek. "For Black people, Howard functions truly as an instrument of liberation, justice, freedom, equity and eternity."

"The truth is," he continued, "that we are in the most prosperous nation on earth, yet we represent a conspicuous

example of degradation and neglect."

Cheek stated that he could not reveal the amount of money in this year's budget because the federal government has not notified him.

"The decision on federal aid is fully justified by the race problem," explained Cheek. "We remain the oppressed and dependency segment of the American society."

Cheek further stated that he believed that higher education is the most strategic instrument for pursuit and achievement of social justice. "Howard is the only truly comprehensive university in the country for providing for Black Americans without denying service to others," he added.

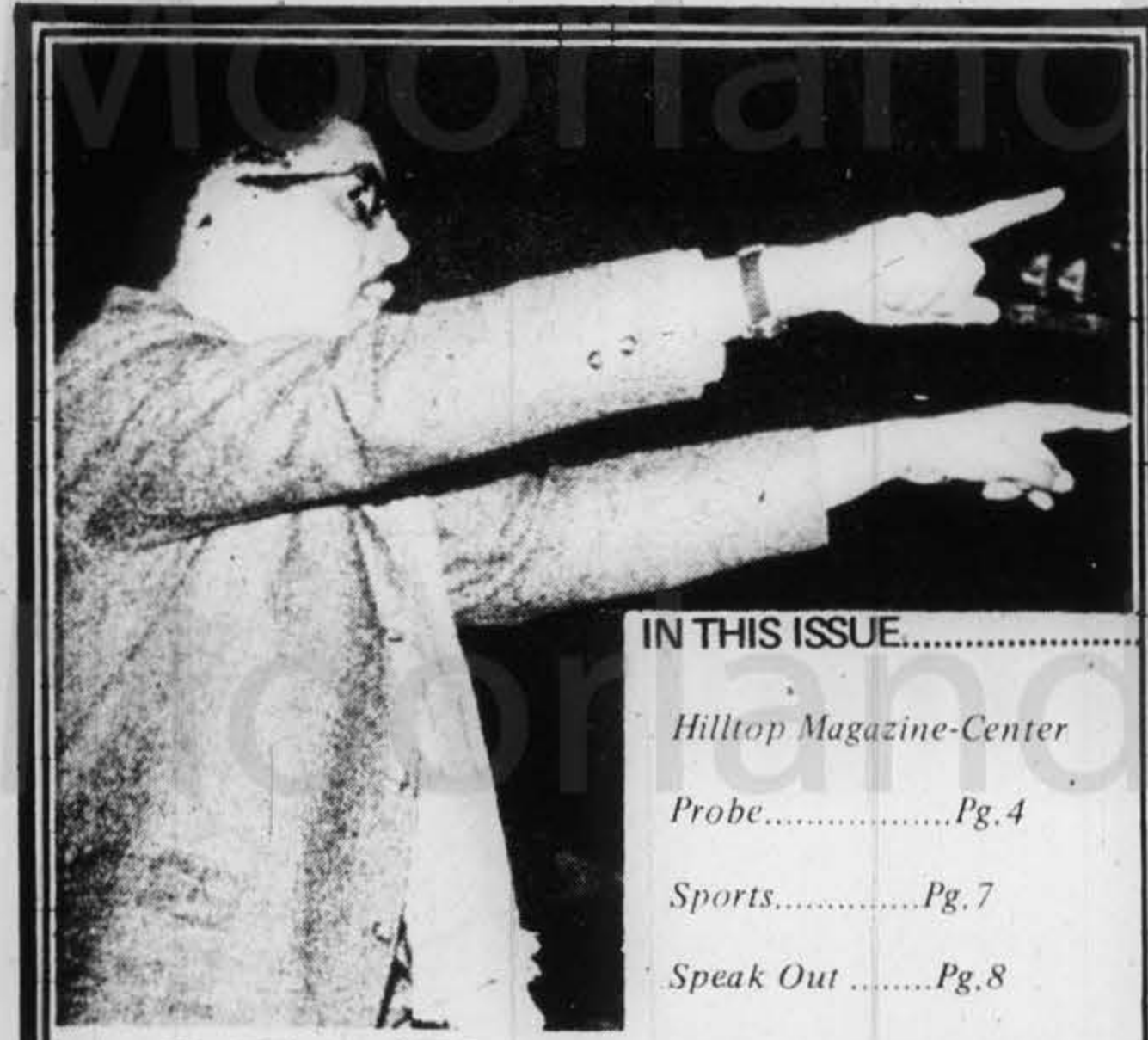
Dr. Cheek concluded by asking the 20,000 living alumni

to not make a sacrifice, but provide portions of what they will value so that generations to come will have some opportunity they had.

The dinner was presided over by The Honorable Andrew Young, U.S. Representative from Georgia, with greetings by Dr. Asa Spaulding, Chairman of the Board of Trustees and invocation by Dr. Evans Crawford, Dean of the Chapel.

The menu for the night consisted of Vichyssoise, en tasse; roast prime ribs of beef, au jus; baked potato; french string beans; mixed green salad; vanilla ice cream and raspberry sherbert; petit fours and coffee.

Attending the dinner were D.C. Commissioner and Howard alumnus, Walter Washington and former Howard President Mordecai Johnson.



Bison coach Marshall Emery directs his talent-laden squad towards Durham, North Carolina for the MEAC tournament.

IN THIS ISSUE.....
Hilltop Magazine-Center
Probe.....Pg.4

Sports.....Pg.7

Speak Out.....Pg.8

Campus Bulletin Board

New Courses

The Department of Romance Languages at Howard University will be offering in September of 1973 a series of courses under the title of APPLIED SPANISH FOR THE SOCIAL SERVICES (numbers 008,009,010 and 017) dealing with the practical use of the Spanish language and directed primarily to those students interested in the Social Services and to doctors, nurses, teachers, social workers, police officers, etc., in other words, all those interested or in some way involved with this type of work, or with the Spanish community at large.

These courses may be taken by any member of the community as non-credit courses, or for credit if you are a Howard University student, or wish to enroll in the University. They may also be taken on a credit basis to satisfy the Liberal Arts Language requirement, or as needed otherwise.

Numbers 008 and 009 are 4 credits each. Numbers 010 and 017 are 3 credits each. If further information is needed, please contact Dr. Moraima de Semprun Donahue, Dept. of Romance Languages, Howard University, phone number 636-6760 or 525-8240.

Theater

The Experimental Theater is presenting a one-act play, "A Lion Roams the Streets," directed by Mary Frances Spruce on March 14 and March 15 at 7:30 p.m. in the lounge of Ira Aldridge Theater. Admission is free.

Senior Trip

The Senior Class of Liberal Arts at Howard University is sponsoring a trip to St. Thomas, Virgin Islands. It is open to the entire University Community. Departure is May 1, 1973 for four days and 3 nights of fun in the sun. Tickets are on sale on Wednesday, Thursday and Friday of each week until April 16. Tickets may be purchased from 10:00 a.m. to 4:30 p.m. at the ticket window in the University Center. The \$199.00 price includes round-trip air fare and hotel accommodations. A deferred payment plan is available with a minimum initial payment of \$50.00. Call 636-7000 for information.

Live Interview

Any students interested in participating in the audience of a live interview with Congressman Buntroy of D.C., Congressman Hogan of Maryland, and Congressman Paris of Virginia to be aired by WRC-TV, should call Nancy Strole at 362-4000 ext. 559, or 483. The date of the interview is March 11, 1973 at 5:30 - 6:30 p.m. The topic to be discussed is "Aid to North Vietnam."

Flag Twirlers

The Howard University Marching Masters Flag Twirlers are having their annual tryouts, March 12, 13, & 14, in the Fine Arts Band Room from 4:30 till 6 p.m. All interested sisters should be prompt and attired comfortably for participation. For further info contact Rhonda Crowe, 422 E. Bethune, Debe Vaughn, 395 W. Bethune, or any other "Funky Flags."

Discussion Group

All students and faculty are invited to attend a discussion and study on: "The Relevancy of the Gospel of Jesus Christ to a Black and Revolutionary Conscious People."

Place: Penthouse (3rd floor) of the Student Center.

Time: 7:00 - 8:30 P.M.

Date: Thursday, March 15th. Bring your Questions and Criticisms. Refreshments will be served.

Conference

The Political Science Society will travel to Florida A & M University in Tallahassee, Florida on March 16, 1973, where it will sponsor the Third National Conference of Black Political Science Students. Florida A & M University will host this conference.

The response has been larger than expected, and more people are expected to attend the conference than was indicated by mail. At least 300 students are expected to attend.

The conference will offer six different workshops. The workshops offered will be Communications, Community Organizing, Penal Reform, Education and Professions in Political Science, Scientific Socialism, and a National Student Organizational Workshop.

Some of the participants will be Dr. Ronald Walters, Charles Cassell, Phil Watson, Bernice Just, Kenneth Hardy, and Mayor James Ford of Tallahassee. There will also be participants from Federal City College.

The Society has chartered a bus to make this trip, and will carry 30 people to Tallahassee. The conference will begin on March 16, 1973, and will terminate on March 18, 1973. Students other than political science majors and minors have been urged to attend.

Soccer Banquet

Tickets for the University-wide banquet in honor of the soccer team may be picked up Friday - March 9, 1973 and Saturday March 10, 1973 between 12:00 - 4:00 P.M. Tickets are free to all members of the Howard University student body, faculty and University staff. The banquet is scheduled for March 11, 1973 at 8:00 P.M.

Art Symposium

Time: Sunday, March 11, 1973, 2-4 p.m.

Place: George Mason University, 4400 University Drive, Fairfax, Virginia, Lecture Hall No. 1.

Art Symposium, Panel Discussion of "The Art Scene Now."

Moderator: Walter Hopps (one-time director of the Corcoran Gallery of Art, now with the National Collection of Fine Arts)

Panelists: Ben Forgey (Critic, Evening Star) Rockne Krebs (Washington sculptor) Joseph Shannon (Washington painter) Mary B. Edelson (Washington sculptress)

Discussion will center around the role of artist, critic, museums, and galleries in the Washington area.

Free and open to the public.

Court

"Heaven Goes Omega" 1973 Lampados Club

Presents its COURT & QUEEN

Wednesday March 14

Ira Aldridge

8:00

FREE

Dance

The Ivy Leaf Pledge Club will present "Here Is the Love" Friday, March 9, at the University Ballroom from 10 p.m. until 2 a.m. TICKETS \$5.00. CONTACT ANY IVY or MEMBER OF ALPHA KAPPA SORORITY. Tickets will also be on sale at the University Ballroom ticket window.

Bus Service

ALPHA PHI OMEGA

sponsors Trans Service

To

New York \$15.00

Philadelphia \$10.00

Round Trip

Buses leave Founders Library at 4:00 PM on March 16 and return on 25 of March at 7:00. For more info contact The Alpha Phi Omega office.

Fashion Show

Fashion Show

Howard University

Majorities

present "Let's Get It On"

Fashions

Cramton Auditorium

March 11, 1973

8:00 PM to 10:00 PM

Music by

"The Transit Band"

Admission - \$1.00

Ticket info contact

Gail Queen

Meridian Hill room 257

or the Band room of the Fine Arts Bldg.

Rollins to conduct jazz class in conjunction with local concert



Howard students, Allan Barnes (center) and Larry Thompkins (right) rap with their instructor, Roger Harris, as they prepare for Sonny Rollins' class.

Sonny Rollins, the great tenor saxophonist, will give an afternoon master class to three young Howard University students in conjunction with his 8 p.m. Jazz Heritage concert at the Smithsonian's Natural History Auditorium.

The three young participating musicians, selected by Donald Byrd, chairman of Howard's Jazz Studies Department, and by Roger Hogan the Department's saxophone instructor, are Larry Thompkins of Washington, Allan Barnes from Detroit, and Stephen Johnson of Philadelphia. Dr. Byrd, also from Detroit, remembers playing with Allan Barnes' uncle in his own formative years.

Nursing Students

Attention - All Freshman Nursing Students!

There will be an important meeting Thursday, March 15, 1973 at 5:00 p.m. in Room 318 of the Nurses Residence.

Ride to Detroit

Any student interested in a ride to Detroit for the spring break, please contact Brenda Goss at 585-8588 or 636-7440.

Economics Club

There will be a meeting of the Economics Club on Wednesday, March 14, 1973 at 12:00 P.M. in Room 105 Locke Hall. Important items will be discussed. Please be there.

Solidarity Day

There will be a meeting Tuesday, March 13, 1973 at 6:00 p.m. HUSA Office, of all students interested in participating in the African Prisoners of War Solidarity Day in Jackson, Mississippi. Plans are we will try to send a bus load of students down to Jackson, Mississippi to assist the organizers of the March in such things as marshalling, child care, leaflet distribution, etc. Only a limited number of students will be able to go. We would appreciate as much participation as possible. March will be held March 30 and 31st.

Gymnastics Show

Get ready for a fantastic gymnastic show to be held in the main gym on April 25, 1973. Many of the events you saw in the Olympic are about to come alive here on your campus. Come and witness the spectacle. Show time 10:00 a.m. and 8:00 p.m.



Two Howard students 'match their wits' during Drew Hall's Chess Tournament.

Convocation

(continued from page 1)

Since assuming that role, Pindling has successfully implemented education, health and employment programs to improve the living conditions of the Bahamas population.

Because of his excellence in implementing these programs, Pindling was awarded the degree of Doctor of Laws by the university.

In presenting the award, Dr. James Cheek said, "In your rise to eminence, you have shown what a tremendous and transforming power a dedicated and socially aware and trained Black leadership can be. You brought to an end more than 300 years of white rule in the Bahamas Islands."

Others honored by the university were Julian Dugas for his contribution in the fields of law and public service, Mrs. Dorothy Harris, for her work in the fields of education and community service. Also honored were William Moore, the oldest living Howard graduate, for his work in the fields of education and the athletics; and Dr. Emanuel Latunde for his contributions in the field of medicine and medical education.

Present in the audience for the university-wide convocation were various members of the Prime Minister's Cabinet; Dr. Mordecai Johnson, a former Howard President; Black actor Sidney Poitier.

Poitier said in a short interview that he and Pindling were childhood friends and that he "wanted to be here to see Pindling honored by the school." Poitier is a permanent resident of the Bahamas.

YOBU Announces Plans for Anti-Imperialism Week

By Michael Espy

As previously explained in the Feb. 23 issue of the Hilltop, YOBU (Youth Organization for Black Unity) will sponsor an Anti-Imperialist Week program beginning Monday, March 12, through Thursday, March 15. This program will include a series of speakers and films, each presenting a detailed account of a particular facet of Third World imperialism and liberations struggles against it.

The format of the program is as follows:

Monday, March 12.

—12:00-1:30 PM Film "El Fatah shown in Founders Library. Featured speaker will be a representative from Fatah on Imperialism in

Palestine. —7:00 PM Slowe Hall

—9:00 PM Drew Hall

Tuesday, March 13.

—12:00-1:30 PM Two films, "Finally Got The Word" and "The struggle Continues" shown in Founders Library. Films will present question of Imperialism in Africa and Blacks in America. —7:30 PM School of Social Work Speakers Owusu Sadauki and Yeme Ayebe on same topic.

Wednesday, March 14.

—12:00-1:30 PM Film on Imperialism in Puerto Rico shown in Founders Library. Representative from Young Lords will be speaker.

—7:30 PM Same film shown at Quadrangle.

Thursday, March 15.

—12:00-1:30 PM Film on Viet Nam shown in Founders Library. Speaker featured will be Chi Koung, representative from Vietnam.

—7:30 PM Meridian Hill.

Brothers and sisters, please take this opportunity to familiarize yourselves with the total Third World socialist revolution against Imperialism. Attend Anti-Imperialist Week, March 12-15.

Planning Organization, the largest community action program, developed a syllabus of job descriptions related to their corresponding academic areas of study. "For instance" she stated, "If a home Economics student comes in, we can look at the syllabus and find a job related to her specialty."

Some of the projects students are involved in through the Volunteer Assistance Bureau are day care centers, consumer service, public relations, Freedman's Hospital, the Columbia Heights Youth Club, Fee-daz Neighborhood House, the triangular Ministry, Friendship House, Friends of Superior Court, and tutoring programs such as the Saturday Morning Lab Program, Computer Science Program, Project Hip, and an upcoming program in conjunction with the D.C. Department of Recreation to plant flowers and plants on Saturday mornings.

One of the more successful programs not working through the Voluntary Assistance Bureau is the Social Science Departments Community Service Project. Through it, 85 Social Science students are working at juvenile court, UPO and other agencies and tutoring in the D.C. school system. Its director, Mr. Odofin, says there are short term and long term benefits from community projects for students. On the short turn they get consideration from instructors and on the long term, they gain more from their studies. "Education is not proper if just confined to the classroom and textbooks," he stated. Mr. Odofin termed the response from the agencies as "very good," stating that most of the agencies have written to the President to tell what a great help the students were.

Ms. Hall asked to evaluate the volunteers, replied, "the impact can't be measured in terms of quantity, it has to be evaluated by the quality of work being done by the few who are doing it."

For next year, the Voluntary Assistance Bureau, in its effort to centrally organize all volunteer program, plans to use computers to process applications for volunteer work which will be distributed to the students in their registration packets.

So now, it is up to the students to volunteer. Ms. Hall stated, "Most students don't realize that they can make a significant effort even if they can only give 1 hour a week. We want to convey that it is our responsibility as Blacks to share our resources with those who are less fortunate."

So now the students have no excuse for not making themselves useful. Recently there has been talk of increasing the help from the community in light of the budget cuts, but for the community to help us, we have to become more responsive to the community. The Voluntary Assistance Bureau, and other programs are those to help.

The Junior Class in cooperation with the Liberal Arts Student Council presents the Bar-Kays in concert with Brute and the Fourth Commitment.

SATURDAY - MARCH 19, 1973

at CRAMTON AUDITORIUM.

2 SHOWS - 7:30 PM and 12:00 Midnight

Tickets are now available at Cramton's Box

Office. For further information call 636-7199.

Junior Class Pres. - Teddy Andrews
Junior Class Tres. - David O. Cannady

Junior Class V.P. - Alan (Sippi) Parker
Junior Class Secre. - Cynthia Tolette

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PURCHASE AT THE OFFICE OF THE CASHIER

Black Journal to feature Johnson Publications head



BLACK JOURNAL's Tony Brown chats with Black publications magnate John H. Johnson during production of "The Johnson Empire" to be seen Tuesday, March 20 on Channel 26 at 9:30 p.m. The publisher of JET, EBONY, BLACK WORLD and BLACK STARS recalls memorable experiences during his historic 30 year climb to success.

Press Release

John H. Johnson, the Black publications magnate, recalls how he had to disguise himself as a janitor so that he could survey a building he needed to house his thriving magazine business. That was in 1949 in a white neighborhood, just 10 blocks away from the elegant glass and marble edifice he has recently constructed for the Johnson family company whose members are Jet, Ebony, Black Stars, and Black World. Not many Black men in America can boast of such ironies nor of such successes.

His recollection which he relates to BLACK JOURNAL's Tony Brown is made more poignant by the spirit of the occasion. It is the ribbon cutting ceremony of his new office building, an event which the Emmy-winning Black affairs series has come to record as part of its focus on "The Johnson Empire." The half-hour program will be seen on the Public Broadcasting Service (PBS) on Tuesday, March 20, at 9:30 p.m.

The ceremony not only marks the opening of a building, but celebrates Johnson's thirty-year rise to success and heralds a milestone in Black history, for indeed it is unprecedented for a Black firm to build such a structure in a major American city. As Johnson remarks in his opening address, "it is not a day of personal triumph for one man, it is rather a day of promise for all men and women. Men and women who believe that the cutting edge of hope is sharper than the bars of indifference and bias."

Some 30 years ago Johnson began his publications company with \$500 he borrowed on his mother's furniture. "From the beginning," he says, "I considered the company as a vehicle for building and projecting the image of Black people in America, an image that has been distorted by the media... I felt then that America could never take its rightful place in the front ranks of the struggle for human dignity as long as millions at home were shackled by the crippling effects of a damaged self-image."

L.A. Elections Committee hold meeting



This was the scene last Tuesday night in the Student Center's HUSA offices as the Liberal Art Student Council's (LASC) Election Committee convened to "orientate" those individuals who plan to run for council offices this spring. Election rules were explained and applications and petitions were handed out.

Comment:

Why America Entered Vietnam?

By Richard Douglas

There is a great deal of discussion these days, now that America is "withdrawing" her troops from Vietnam, as to why it was necessary to become involved at first. As students, we should begin to analyze world events so that we may interpret them correctly for our people. An analysis of Vietnam will clearly illustrate what non-white nations of the world must come to grips with sooner or later.

The late Dr. Kwame Nkrumah said quite often, "All military problems are political, and all political problems are economic."

The war in Vietnam was not being waged because of "communist aggression" or lack of freedom of choice, as America would have us believe. It was fought over the fundamental question of land. Who would control that land and its vast natural resources was all that was at stake.

Former President Dwight Eisenhower made America's position crystal clear in 1953 when he commented, "If we lose Indochina and the Malay Peninsula, the tin and tungsten we so greatly value from that area would cease coming. Finally, if we lost all that, how would the free world hold the rich empire of Indonesia or the prodigious supplies of rubber and rice — the areas of Thailand and East Pakistan? When the U.S. decided to give \$400 million to the French to aid their war effort the government was not supporting a give-away program. We were voting for the cheapest way we can to prevent the occurrence of something that would be of a most terrible significance to the United States of America, our security, our power and ability to get certain things we need from the riches of the Indonesian territory and from Southwest Asia."

The roots of the military conflict in Vietnam can be found deeply embedded in the economic system of American capitalism.

Under the pressure of the worker's protest movements, the capitalists began granting workers certain concessions that did not endanger the basic nature of the capitalistic system of exploitation. Workers in America were granted higher wages, better working conditions, longer vacations and, in some instances, a four-day work week.

Reforms such as this only blurred the fundamental contradictions that exist in capitalism and helped to remove some of the most glaring injustices while, at the same time, the continued exploitation of the workers was ensured. The myth of a melting pot and an affluent capitalist society that promised abundance and a better way of life for all was established. The basic aim of this, however, was to set up a welfare state, which would halt the threat of fascism or socialism.

This presented somewhat of a problem for the small minority of people who owned and controlled the means of production. It was necessary to find a way to finance the welfare state without sacrificing the number one principle of capitalism: ever-increasing profits.

A solution was found as America began to depend more and more on the exploitation of material and human resources of non-white areas of the world such as Africa, Asia, and Latin America. By doing so, the working class in America was assured a standard of living unsurpassed by any nation in the world, while the colored areas of the world have become increasingly poorer and poorer as their natural resources are raped daily by American capitalists.

It can be truthfully said "that the war in Vietnam was only a logical extension of racist American capitalism, it can be said of the following: Wars will continue throughout the world as long as America tries in vain to maintain this barbaric, inhuman system of capitalism."

To avoid an internal breakdown of the capitalist system

'Black Sexuality' theme explored

By Arnell Hammond

Are the genitalia of the Black male more developed than those belonging to males of the Caucasian race? Are white women more passionate than Black women? How free from Black blood is the white race? Are white lesbians more sexually attracted to Black-skinned females? Why were Black doctors in England preferred to their white counterparts? How and why was the Negro Phallus used as a charm? Was Phallism, the worshipping of the god with an "eternally erect genital," the beginning of the one-god concept in early religions? Why were white missionaries reluctant to give communion (the body and blood of Christ) to the African peoples that they were trying to convert? Do people of the white race have a higher incidence of insanity than people of the Black, brown and yellow races? Do Negroes make better handlers of shrimp in the sea-food packing industry?

J.A. Rogers, in his three volume work entitled Sex and Race, delves into the concepts and impressions that have historically meant the acceptance or rejection of one race over another.

Through extensive research, covering a span of thirty years, Rogers has come to some astonishing and very exciting conclusions about the nature of

race. But because the sources used by Rogers are rare and the white-washing of facts has been so extensive and so thorough, Rogers' critics have been many. Yet, those that doubt his credibility, mostly white anthropologists and sociologists, still have their minds chained and bound by the stigma of white superiority.

Though Rogers is not always objective in his writing, the intellectual stimulation received from reading his works is tremendous. And if we as people are to ever be free we as individuals must read as much of our history as possible and gather as much information as possible through a Black perspective.

Communications Hold Second Conference



Hundreds of anxious job seekers poured on Howard from across the country to seek their fortune in the School of Communications Career Conference. Over eighty firms were represented at the affair. Over two hundred jobs, internships and apprenticeships were promised as the conference drew to a close Wednesday night at the Statler Hilton. Every major communications firm or network was invited to participate—about 12,000 were invited—but only about 80 actually showed up for the conference. Another conference is scheduled next year.

Sidney Poitier Attends Charter Day Convocation



Sidney Poitier, Black film star, listens intently as the Bahamian Prime Minister is honored.

By Stephani Stokes and Marlon Allen

Amidst screaming fans anxious for autographs or merely the opportunity to touch him, Sidney Poitier talked about his future plans in a hurried, spontaneous HILLTOP interview last Friday.

Following the Charter Day convocation, Poitier said that he had accompanied the guest speaker, the Honorable Lynden O. Pindling, Prime Minister of the Bahamas Islands. He added that he wanted to be here to see Pindling honored by the school.

Poitier, who was a childhood friend of the Prime Minister, said that he is a native of Nassau, and that he still has permanent residence there.

Referring to his future plans, the Pisces (February 20), stated that he would have a film released in May. It will be called "A Warm December." Poitier said the movie which was made in London, is "a love story of an African girl and an American Black guy."

"The film will star a new girl, Esther Anderson, myself, and Johnny Sekka."

"A Warm December" is being produced by Poitier through First Artists Corporation. He added that he is chairman of that company.

The actor/producer also has plans for other movies. The next one will be filmed in Africa and in a large American city.

The reaction of the crowd to Sidney Poitier's presence could be exemplified by the comment of Bernadette Hezekiah, who works in the Office of Admissions in the College of Dentistry. All she could say was "I'm weak."



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Teddy Andrews, president; Cindy Tollett, secretary; and David Cannady, treasurer; are the Junior Class officers and the sponsors of the D.C. Black Book Drive (contributed to Lorton Reformatory) and the Barkay's Concert, on Saturday.

FEATURES & ENTERTAINMENT

Photo Gallery



The eloquent Benjamin Hooks, first Black to serve on the Federal Communications Commission, spoke to a packed house at the Statler Hilton. He was guest speaker at this week's Communications banquet.

"For Better or Worse," "Behold! A Unicorn" grace Ira Aldridge

By Jared Kinnon

Two one-act plays opened Wednesday evening on the stage of Ira Aldridge Theatre, presented by the Howard University Drama Department Production Seminar. The Drama Department encourages independent student productions of any kind, and attempts to stage as many as time and space permit through the Production Seminar program.

The first play, *For Better or Worse*, represents the efforts of Fai Walker as a playwright and as a director. The play is about a southern colored couple, Willie and Ruby, who have moved from Mississippi to live in Harlem during the depression, for better or worse.

Elizabeth Massey, as Ruby, does her usual justice to the role. Joe Johnson, as Willie, also plays his southern character well. Stephen Byrd plays Lonnie, Willie's older drunken buddy, and he is hilariously convincing. June Briggs Dashiell is Ruby's best girlfriend Cleo, and James, another friend of Willie's, is played by David White.

The second play, *Behold! A Unicorn*, represents the attempt of an aspiring theater manager who is also a director—Stan Jones. It also represents the attempt of an aspiring playwright, alias Ihunanya, who is also Mrs. Theodore G. Cooper. Additionally, the production was full of attempts. It was, therefore, a monumental attempt to locate a plot in a camouflage of "attempts." *Unicorn* unquestionably requires an interpreter. It is too heavy... or something. The audience was absolutely baffled—the play was just too Black.

Samia Safiya Hala as Charlotte, Leroy Hardison as the leader, Jennifer Lee as Ann, Marcia Falter as Sharon, and

Wayne White as Doo Doo Bird were very good—in fact, very, very good—as whoever they really were supposed to be.

The set design of *For Better or Worse*, a living room of an apartment and a bar, were designed with practicality in mind by the Drama Department's Scenic Designer, St. Clair Christmas. The set design for *Unicorn*, which consisted of several platforms, just made the play a little less confusing. The lighting design and execution for both plays left a lot to be desired.

What can you say when Black Theatre is too Black? It gets redundant. So what can you do when you've heard all the Black lines, when you've focused on all the Black scenes, checked out all the Black playwrights, and Black theaters, when you've checked out all the Black actors and actresses to discover that they are all typecast, when there is no differentiation between 'the theater' and 'Black theaters' anymore? What the fuck does one do? It's a helluva question!

being that we are all crippled

i reach for you
with my wooden arms

and you back away,
repulsed
by my appearance.

the wheels on the trolley,
(that your stumps
are placed upon).

squeak
as you roll
down
the hall.

Arnell Hammond

PROBE

Investigates: The Occult -- Part II

By John Johnson

Photos by Bruce Thorton



Madame Freddie B. Jones believes that her talent for prophecy is "a gift from the Lord".

In continuing our investigation of the occult, supernatural or what have you, PROBE went to visit a spiritualist, Madame Freddie B. Jones.

Madame Jones, an elderly Black woman, resides at 1706 First Street and has been living there for 19 years. She is a very religious woman and when asked about her "psychic power," she replied, "I have no psychic power. I only have the gift that the Lord has given me."

Madame Jones was kind enough to grant us a reading and began by filling the room with gospel music and reading scriptures from the Bible. She then began to tell us a little bit about ourselves and asked if we had any questions. Afterwards, (that is, after we asked her various questions, to which the answers were very enlightening) the madame spoke very freely about her life and experiences.

Madame Jones was born in Greenville, South Carolina and moved to D.C. at the age of ten. She has one daughter who, according to her, is also psychic. Madame Jones has experimented with water, which she describes as having a lot of power. "You get faces and vibrations from water," she said. She explained that you get the faces and vibrations from the water by meditating over it.

During our reading, the only "equipment" the madame used was the Bible and the gospel album. She did say that she has experimented with a Ouija Board and cards.

A Ouija Board, while on the subject, may be purchased at most department stores and, at times, are unbelievably accurate. As an example, two Howard students, on the night of the Howard-Maryland Eastern Shore basketball game, asked a Ouija Board whether Howard would win the game. Three times the question

was asked and three times the answer was no!! As we all know, the Howard Bison lost the game decisively! The Ouija Board was right!!

Years ago, Madame Jones predicted that if John Kennedy won the 1960 presidential election, he would never leave the White House alive; she predicted that Richard M. Nixon would be the next president and that Lyndon Johnson would not run for re-election. Sound like mundane predictions? Maybe they do now, but would you have thought the same thing decade ago? Probably not.

Madame Jones holds readings for approximately 20 people per day and stated that her work involves a sacrifice. "You have to go when you don't feel like going and you have to deny," she explained.

As stated earlier, Madame Jones believes that her gift was given to her by the Lord and she does not intend to misuse that gift. During the readings, she proved herself to be very accurate and extremely confident. She referred to a number of things that have happened to her in the past and said that she could "feel" that these incidents were going to occur. "God has a way of warning us all," she maintained.

Throughout the reading, whenever a question was raised, she would give us an answer and encourage the person who was involved to read a scripture from the Bible that dealt with that specific problem.

Madame Jones conducts public readings daily from 9:30 a.m. to 4:00 p.m. She also holds services every Sunday night. She revealed that many of these services were held in "packed" rooms and that they are attended by numerous Howard students and teachers.



Madame Freddie B. Jones raps freely to PROBE reporter about her natural talent.

Poet's Corner

and when last we parted
we kissed and walked
away, and within the
deep, tortured bowels
of my being I girded
my loins for the vigil
ahead. Lonely nights,
empty dreams and old
photographs stalked
me like a panther in

the night, and I
longed and waited
for the passing of
the pain, and I
longed and waited for
the passing of the
pain. And I longed
and waited for the
passing of the pain.

Larry D. Coleman

Superb acting, directing highlight Goss plays

By Al Jones

Last Wednesday night offered me the opportunity to take another journey through the mind of Brother Clay Goss, our Playwright-in-Residence, when the D.C. Black Repertory Company opened a month long engagement of three of the brother's one-act plays, "Of Being Hit," "Spaces in Time," and "Homecoming." I took the trip.

"Of Being Hit" is Clay's memorial to the former contender for the middle-weight Championship, Hollie Mims, who died in "unbelievable" obscurity as a janitor. Hollie, a native Washingtonian, was a counter-puncher, a boxer who used exclusively the technique of striking only after he was hit. Here, besides his affinity for D.C., Clay comments on futility and indoctrination, as Hollie throughout beats upon his own chest.

For a time, though, "Hit" remained but a director's

Paradise, as it was, in spots, without meaningful dialogue, and here, truly, director Brother Sati Jamal (a graduate of our school of Fine Arts) did his thing. Much of the affect of "Hit" on the audience depended on the audience's response and participation, as when Hollie fights in the ring we become the audience of ourselves, the audience of the ring; the more we yelled and applauded, the more reason there was to yell and applaud. (This two-way projection is an innovation of and can only occur in the uninhibited Black theatre.)

"Spaces in Time" is a nostalgic examination of the stream of consciousness taken by "young bloods and young girls" when Black minds make the passage from the days of gang fights and processes and the Cool Jerk; of Jocko, Frankie Lemmon and the Teenagers to a higher consciousness, a conscientiousness, Nationhood. Performed in ensemble the

evolution is conveyed through a poetry that bespeaks much of Clay's Philly street background and the impressions therefrom that makes him, even more, our own. Again, under the direction of Brother Sati Jamal, the members of the D.C. Black Repertory Company rendered the uninhibited—more, the exciting—projections of the moments Goss has realized as if those moments were their own. Offset by the colorful luminescence and the absorbing perspective of Eric Hughes' setting, Clay's material becomes the Spatial Theatre of his intent.

"Homecoming" is an unreservedly autobiographical sketch of Clay Goss. On a Philly subway young writer Clay encounters an old school-mate, Robert, who is just out of the Marines but still in uniform. They banter about the difficulty encountered when a Black man seeks to direct his own life, and while Robert can't cope and succumbs (he tries to rape a

faggot on the train), Clay is determined to fight the system with his words.

Clay Goss would have us delve even more into himself, as "Homecoming" involves some flashback encounters with remembered teachers, friends and relatives. Here we might add the quality of economy to the Hughes' set and lighting, as a character needed but stand aside the subway car set to seem superimposed on the stage as a figment of reminiscence.

Acting was quality throughout the evening and the cast, notably the massive Robert McFadden as Hollie, Charles Brown's funky Robert, and Elvin Benjamin's resolute Clay. Robert T. Whitson is a most versatile actor who gave an incredibly equal believability to a range of roles opening night.

Performances will continue through March 25. Go on out there and check out what worlds live between the brother's ears.

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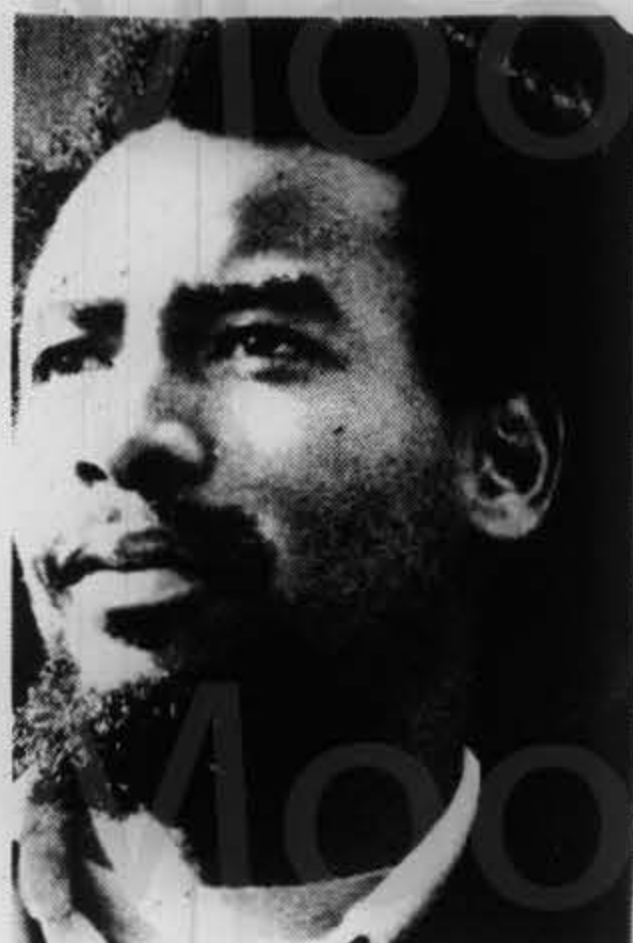
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Just Think About It!



By Winston Gallery-Arthur

It used to be that one of the bastions of the Black experience was religion - the church. All of us in our present enlightened state can surely look back to that period in our lives when Mom and Dad packed us off to church whether we liked it or not.

The church in the Black community has been a singular phenomenon. It has been a source of comfort, an explanation for the inexplicable, a moral arbiter, a social and socializing institution; and the object of a strange kind of self sacrifice, all at the same time.

During the days of actual physical slavery, our forefathers' religious beliefs were probably the only thing that saved them from insanity. How else could they withstand the rigors of servitude, if not by an expectation of better things to come in another world? "The will of God" explained away so many physical, mental and emotional aches and pains and abuses.

Even in our day religion and church still exercise a strong hold on Black peoples' minds. Some of them, barely able to make it through daily life on meager wages and pensions, will still scrimp and save to give to their churches on Sundays. They get a vicarious thrill out of seeing "their" minister driving a Cadillac, which the minister from another church does not have - yet.

As a socializing force the church is still one to be reckoned with. Its tenets are the bases of our moral codes and though we often tend to be pragmatic, these moral codes are guiding forces in our lives. Ministers, through the church, occupy the position of arbiters of social behavior.

So far I have used religion and church interchangeably, but then we distinguish between the two; with religion being the administrators of church, we come up with a different picture.

While religion has preached universal brotherhood, the church has practiced something else. While religion has postulated a brighter and more prosperous life here and hereafter, the church has gone ahead making life here as easy and prosperous as it could - for the chosen few. While religion has principles set up to deal with the spiritual welfare of its members, the church has gone its merry way into the mainstream of secular activities.

In short the church has, in most instances, gone away from religion into what a minister would call "worldly" activities. They invest their money don't they? They try to influence politics don't they? It is no coincidence that in a city that is overwhelmingly Black, their congressman is Rev. Fauntroy. His only serious challenge to date has been Rev. Channing Phillip. And can we forget Adam Clayton Powell?

The church over the years has had a pervasive influence in the Black community and as a result, it seems to me, there should have been a commensurate growth in its responsibility to the community. If it wants to exercise this great influence it should also use its prestige to confront the forces that are at work against the community. It can no longer remain a silent onlooker, while the highest authorities around wreak havoc in the Black communities.

When Mao said that religion is the opium of the masses, could it be that he was actually talking about the "church." Just think about it.

In Perspective



By Olufunmi Akinmolayan

We Africans have not achieved much in this world because we lack the courage to take necessary risks. We are peace-loving people; we are God-fearing people; we desire all the good things of life and love to enjoy life to its fullest; but we refuse to use our own ability to carry out that one thing which is absolutely essential to our survival.

All these qualities have contributed immeasurably to the downfall of the African by making his enemies understate his ability to free himself from oppression and bondage. It has made other people assume that he is quite happy with his situation. It has also made him the enemy of himself because he too believes in his heart-of-hearts that there is no way out! Otherwise, it will be difficult to account for the failure of the OAU (Organization of African Unity), and independent African nations to take positive steps in assisting in the liberation of the oppressed Africans in Guinea-Bissau, Angola, Mozambique, Zimbabwe, Numbia and South Africa.

The African brothers in Angola, Guinea-Bissau and Mozambique are suffering at the hands of the common enemy. Their crime is not uncommon, too - they are victims of the mineral wealth of their land. Unbelievable as it seems, the companies that operate in independent African countries are the same that exploit the oil wealth of Angola and pay royalties to Portugal!

Should the "free" African nations feel reluctant to join the freedom fighters in their arms struggles against economic and political imperialism, they

could at least use their resources for launching effective formal protests to the countries concerned. What these African nations fail to realize is that no African is free until all Africans are free.

The murder of the liberation leader Amilcar Cabral ought to have served as a catalyst in precipitating immediate reaction from African leaders. Unfortunately it did not.

The ten-year records of the activities of the OAU only showed the inability of that organization to achieve its goal of uniting and liberating the "dark" continent. But since we cannot and should not expect anything worthwhile from the UN (United Nations), the OAU should be up to its tasks. The present youths of Africa are disappointed and even disgusted with mere rhetoric by their leaders. Rather, they want rhetoric followed by positive actions.

The successful businessmen are those that are bold to take risks. They make decisions with the speed of lightning and carry them out with celerity. The falcon, however brave, which does not leave its nest will never catch a prey.

The road to success is seldom smooth. It is rough and there are no bypasses because it is not possible for one to eat his cake and at the same time have it.

If Africa wants to be free she must be prepared to make the sacrifice. It is more honorable to die in defense of the motherland than to "live well" and die as cowards.

Life, if it is going to be meaningful, must have plenty of ups and downs, plenty of sunshine and rough weather. It should be full of dangers and merry-making. The one way traffic in pursuit of pleasure, personal recognition, selfish ends at the expense of vital matters that affect our very existence, make man the worst enemy of himself. Man determines his fate!

Guest Editorial

Stephani J. Stokes

If the new volunteer army becomes a predominately Black-manned organ, it is possible that a good number of those who will be programmed to kill will become revolutionary-minded snipers simply because the unchanged racist conditions at home will not unprogram their hate feelings.

It became evident that the Administration expects Black men to turn to the volunteer army en masse, when Herbert Stein, Chairman of the Council of Economic Advisors, briefed members of the National Newspaper Publishers Association last month on the proposed 1974 budget.

In reaction to the Administration's lack of concern for the welfare of Black people, Carlton Goodlett, publisher of San Francisco's SUN-REPORTER, asked Stein to relay a message from the group to the President. Before he could finish, Stein interrupted and said, "I've got your message. You don't have mine." On that note, he made his exit.

He was wrong. The message is clear, and for Blacks it does not sound good. The end of the Vietnam war has meant the end of the military draft and a proposed creation of a volunteer army. The finis of the poverty programs will leave many Blacks with no jobs and no food. With increased money for the military for higher pay, the new army opportunities may look appealing for a Black who is hungry, and has a family to support, and can find no other job.

After he has served, however, it is doubtful that he will easily forget his military programming. Columnist William Raspberry described the process in his recently published comments of Jerome R. Johns, a retired soldier. Johns' job had been to train men to kill when they arrived in Vietnam.

"I used to tell them, 'the more you kill the quicker you go home and live in luxury,'" he said. "It was as simple as that. I was programming these young men to kill."

"But nobody's unprogramming them, and that's why I'm not surprised to read of Mark Essex and other ex-servicemen who are blowing people away."

"And that's why every time I read about these killings and snipings, I read to see if they are Vietnam veterans."

Raspberry attributes the problem to employment. Although efforts have been made to "hire the veteran," the job market still looks bad for ex-soldiers.

Johns added, "Man I can see it so plain: Some of these people that I programmed are going to be turned down by some rich employer, and he's going to kill him on the spot."

The incidents exemplified by Mark Essex and more recently by ex-sailor Bruce Shreeves, who is accused of killing four Montgomery County men, are few and sporadic now. Still, the possibility exists that the increased government recruitment of Blacks to the service will produce greater numbers of war-programmed men whose revolutionary minds will ban together to fight the war against racism at home.

Dear HILLTOP LETTERS

Mr. Editor: (Larry Coleman)

I'm writing in the behalf of the Howard University's wrestling team.

I do not feel as many others who share my point of view that the wrestling team is getting a fair deal on the sports page of the Hilltop. For example Frank Ginton, who is a sophomore with the best record on the team and also a M.E.A.C. champion wasn't even mentioned in last week's article. Also wrestling is a team sport and not an individual sport as one would believe from reading last week's article. The article also failed to mention that Artie Cox has the most pins on the team this year and that he had pinned everybody in his weight class in taking the M.E.A.C. championship this year at 142. These are just a few points that were not mentioned. There are many more.

The wrestling team has endured many hardships this past season and to have come over these unbelievable hardships and take another M.E.A.C. wrestling championship is remarkable. I think that each champion's picture should be put in the paper with an interview from each one. So that the interested sports readers can be able to identify with their campus champions. I also suggest that an analysis of the sport be published with an interview and pictures of Coach Organ to clear up the misconception of wrestling being an individual sport.

Wrestling is the toughest of all sports in or out of college. There is no sport that demands so much from an athlete in his physical endurance, discipline, devotion and pride as wrestling. If a wrestler is to be champion he must overcome many objects and it is quite evident by the performances of Howard wrestlers; that they have overcome a great many of them.

I'm sure that the wrestling team and the coach would appreciate your full cooperation and understanding. That their efforts and accomplishments should not go unrecognized.

Sincerely,
Samuel D. Rucker Jr.

P.S. The unidentified picture of the Howard wrestler in last week's paper is Frank Ginton 177 lb.

hilltop presents future plans

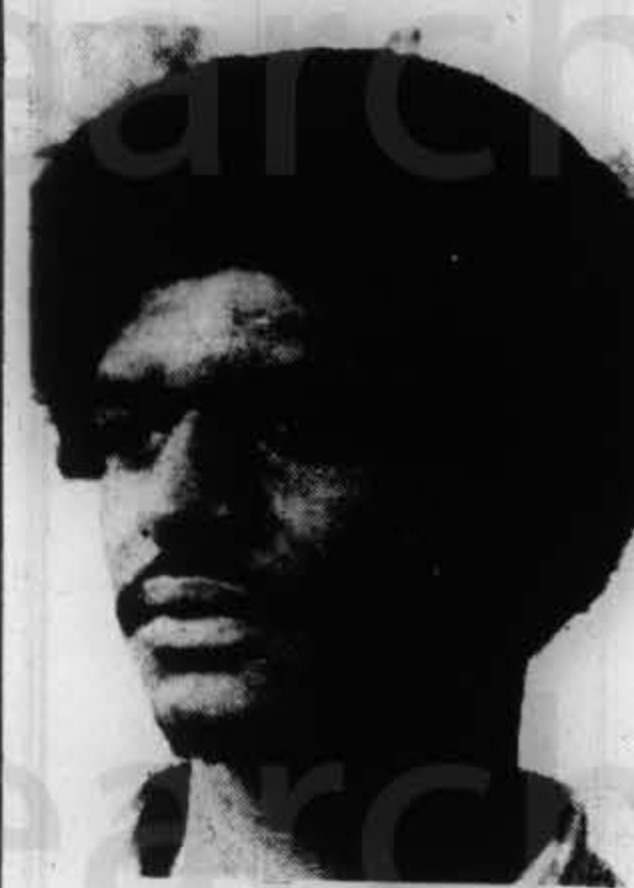
THE HILLTOP is proud to present to the campus community the first issue of THE HILLTOP MAGAZINE. The magazine, conceived by Editor Larry Coleman, and implemented by Business Manager, Ezekiel Mobley, seeks to bring an audience to those specialized components of the university, and eloquent voices within the university, which ordinarily might not be presented in the HILLTOP per se. The need for such a publication is long since overdue, and we thank our initial sponsors: Vice-President Andrew Billingsley, Vice-President Carl Anderson, Vice-President Caspa Harris, Vice-President Owen Nicholas, and President James Cheek.

We urge all interested persons, organizations and groups to aid our budding sister magazine by becoming sponsors. The \$25.00 fee which our sponsors donate will be used to defray the cost of the publication and build the fund of the soon to be announced HILLTOP ESSAY-PHOTO-POEM CONTEST.

Later this month, THE HILLTOP will also release the first issue of its LITTLE SCHOLAR MAGAZINE. LSM is a publication produced by the elementary students of Mott and Lewis Elementary Schools. The students write the articles, and we handle the expenses and add "kiddie features." Time permitting, we shall also endeavor to expose the students to editing, photography and layout. Conceptually, LSM seeks to expose our younger brothers and sisters to the beauty of themselves. It's about creating positive images for young, Black minds. Anyone wishing to become a patron to LITTLE SCHOLAR MAGAZINE is urged to call 636-6868. Bill Green, a brilliant senior in the School of Communications, is coordinating the LITTLE SCHOLAR MAGAZINE for THE HILLTOP.



On POLITICS



By Zeke Mobley

To understand and appreciate American government, and American big business, one must perceive and conceptualize MACHISMO. In a nutshell, MACHISMO is the essence of American political sexuality. The word itself in Spanish, and means manhood.

The U.S. has a history of imperialistic urges, and often irrational or unfathomable foreign policy prerogative. The decision-making process, in American government is influenced not only by the dynamics of international relations but also by the subtleties of the human personality.

Symbols of violence, prevalent in American history--the cowboy, gunfighter, gangster, and modern day soldier; are only psychological crutches for the often talked about sexual inadequacy of the American male. And what is lacking in the bed, is often made up on the battlefield.

This same inadequacy is evidenced by the aggressive nature of some of those who helped determine our foreign policy.

Since the end of World War II, The United States has been embroiled in a dichotomy concerning its foreign policy. The ambivalence centers itself around the issue of nationalism v. communism. An apparent inability to effectively deal with situations involving these two elements has weakened America's position and posture as a world leader.

Over the last twenty-five years, we have witnessed tumultuous upsurges in the so-called underdeveloped countries of Africa, Asia and Latin America. Our country has had

to directly intervene, with military force in three test cases: Vietnam, since the late fifties; Cuba, in 1960; and the Dominican Republic in 1965. During each of these instances, our intervention was spurned by a pervasive fear of communist infiltration and subversion in the countries mentioned.

Officially, this nation has a deep-rooted tradition of combating tyranny, poverty, and economic exploitation, wherever it may exist. However, our foreign policy has never been able to accept legitimate nationalist sentiment in the darker races, without confusing the issues with a fear, that the long arms of Moscow and Peking might seize an opportunity to take advantage of a volatile political situation, and seize power after the dust had settled. It was this type of ignorance and fear that forced Ho Chi Minh, to eventually make overtures to the Chinese for cadres and munitions to educate and arm his people. And it was the same historical fear of Yankee imperialism which persuaded Fidel Castro to declare himself a communist in 1960, and plead the Russians for help.

One can understand the motives of America's action if he first accepts this premise: America, unlike other world powers, has had only two instances of widespread political violence in its very short history as a nation; the first at its inception in 1776, and the second in 1861, the Civil War. When you juxtapose this fact with the realization that our country has a social history of conglomeration with dozens of highly diversified European ethnic group and traditions, the limitations of our fused democratic mentality become very obvious. Our governments' recent detente with the Chinese and Russians, after an era of open hostility centered around resolving the conflict of political ideology, and economic systems.

Provided this detente does continue, and the American people can unlearn that distrust and hate for the other two super-powers, a new interpretation of geopolitical considerations will be in order. OR A READJUSTMENT OF MACHISMO.

Don't Say I Didn't Tell You

By Toxi Tokosi

That Richard Roundtree better known as "Shaft" is presently at Ethiopia in Africa to film his next movie, "Shaft in Africa," one hopes that Brother Roundtree will be able to picture Africa in her true perspectives. Most of the earlier movies on Africa have been filmed by White people and have always been used as instruments for bogus propaganda.

That Dr. Emmanuel L. Odeku a winner of Alumni Award for achievement in medicine and medical education, was honored at a reception given by Nigerian students at the Student Center Ballroom last Sunday. Dr. Odeku who is presently professor of Surgery at University of Ibadan in Nigeria is one of Nigeria's most distinguished medical scholars.

That the Directors of foreign Students along with the foreign student body of Howard University is inviting every individual both on campus and in the community to join in celebrating the "International Week." The "International Week" supposed to be in the first week of April will feature one week of celebration by dif-

ferent foreign bodies on campus.

That possibly in another month, one will be free to light up some joints even with Sergeant Green parabolizing the dorm lobby. The Commission for the legalization of marijuana has not found anything wrong with private smoking of marijuana. The marijuana law which appears to most youths as being legally untidy is facing the challenge of members of the commission. One will imagine that the law which is morally unfair and psychologically inconsistent needs further consideration.

That Howard Chemistry building despite recent renovation is still very lacking and deteriorating. The snag about the renovation is that it is limited to general chemistry laboratories, only. Till now the conditions at other laboratories do not enhance successful experiments. The apparatus when not absent appear permanently stained or cracked. One will hope that in our effort to be independent Black people we must train our people in all fields of studies. Elijah Muhammad says "let's do for self"...



Members of the Frederick Douglass Club parade across the stage at the Statler Hilton Hotel to receive their certificates of academic merit, and their Frederick Douglass Club medallions. 40 received certificates.

OH WOW!

HEY Y'ALL... LOOK WHAT WE'VE GOT NOW! PRESENTING WITH THIS ISSUE

THE HILLTOP MAGAZINE

(VOLUME 1, NUMBER 1)

IT'S GONNA BE A SMOKER!!!

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College of Medicine

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Two new plays open at Back Alley Theater

Press Release
Back Alley Theatre announced the March 8 opening of a FEMINIST DOUBLE BILL: "THE INDEPENDENT FEMALE: OR A MAN HAS HIS PRIDE," by Joan Holden of the San Francisco Mime Troupe, and "EVE HAS NOT BEEN IN PARADISE YET," by Estela Luna. Performances are at 8:00 p.m., Thursday thru Sunday, March 8 thru April 15. General Admission is \$3.00, students \$2.00. Group rates are available on request. Back Alley Theatre is located at 1365 Kennedy Street, at the intersection of 14th, Colorado and Kennedy Streets, N.W., in Washington, D.C. The Box Office is open on performance days only 4:00 - 8:30 p.m. For further information call the Back Alley Theatre at 723-2040.

Opening March 8, 1973 at Back Alley Theatre: 2 FEMINIST PLAYS "THE INDEPENDENT FEMALE: OR A MAN HAS HIS PRIDE," by Joan Holden of the San Fran-

cisco Mime Troupe, is a stylized comedic treatment of a serious issue: women's struggle for equality. Its universal theme is explored via melodramatic conventions of the late 1800s.

LASC Election Schedule

Tuesday, March 6, 1973
Meeting of all prospective candidates in Penthouse, 3rd Floor Student Center, 7:30 p.m. Applications and rules distributed.

Thursday, March 8, 1973
All applications must be completed and returned to the LASC Office, 3rd Fl. Student Center by 3:00 p.m.

Friday, March 9, 1973
All required petitions must be returned to the LASC Office 3rd Fl. Student Center, by 5:00 p.m.

Monday, March 12, 1973
List of all eligible candidates will be posted at 3:00 p.m. in the LASC Office.

Tuesday, March 27, 1973
Campaigning begins, at 9:00

"EVE HAS NOT BEEN IN PARADISE YET," is a revue. Estela Luna of Lima, Peru, wrote it to show the self-crushing conflicts women suffer trying to live up to images.

a.m.
Thursday, March 29, 1973
RALLY, 7:30 p.m. Bethune Hall

Sunday, April 1, 1973
RALLY, 7:30 p.m. Meridian Hill Hall

Monday, April 2, 1973
RALLY, 7:30 p.m. Rankin Chapel

Tuesday, April 3, 1973
Campaigning ends. All campaign materials must be down by 9:00 a.m.

Tuesday, April 3, 1973
ELECTIONS, 9:00 a.m. to 6:00 p.m. Contestation of any election must be made in the writing and submitted to the Elections Committee by 9:00 p.m.

Pan-African News

By Demetrius Powers

US has Black diplomat in South Africa

James Baker first Black diplomat assigned to the strictly segregated country of South Africa was asked how it felt to be living in a plush home amid the poverty of his South African brethren. Confused, he replied, "The apartheid problem is not one which makes me jump for glee."

Baker, who is assigned to the commercial economic section of the U.S. embassy for two to

three years, views his assignment which will involve advising potential U.S. investors in investment prospects as simply a job to be done.

Baker commented on being appointed to his position by saying "In my view, it is not a symbolic appointment, my job is a job that must be done."

South African Labor Minister announces new wage plan

Minister of Labor Maris Veltjaen announced a plan that will raise the wages of Black unskilled workers from \$12 to \$16 per week. However, despite the raises, Mrs. Helen Sugman, a member of the Progressive Party, one of South Africa's leading civil rights organizations, warned members of the country's Parliament that South African industry could become a battlefield if Blacks are not allowed to form unions.

Major South African port marred by striking Black workers

The government of South Africa marred by striking Black unskilled workers in Durban, its largest seaport, announced that raises are on the way. However, one of that country's leading civil rights workers warned that the concessions are not enough.

Zambia request aid from U.S.

The United States has not rejected a Zambia bid for financial aid in its border dispute with Rhodesia, according to a member of the U.S. State Department.

The border dispute started when Rhodesian Prime Minister Ian Smith decided to close his country's side of the 400 mile border with Zambia because of alleged harboring of anti-Rhodesian guerrillas.

In retaliation, Zambia's President Kenneth D. Kaunda ordered his side of the border

closed until white rule in Rhodesia has ended. Rhodesia's Smith later reopened his border, but Kaunda held firm.

Kaunda's stand has made it necessary for him to reroute the 20,000 to 30,000 tons of copper formerly transported through Rhodesia each month on the Rhodesia railways. But now Zambia needs money to reroute the copper by truck across Tanzania to its main port and capital, Dar As Salaam. Zambia is asking for between \$60,000 and \$100,000.

Comment:

Please Protect Our Women

By Kiagu Kamira

There are no people without women — no men, no children. This is why men should protect their women.

Many of the wars that were fought in Africa between different groups were to defend property, women and children. If one lost all his property, he would look to his woman or women for consolation and look to his children for future revenge. The importance of these values has not declined with the passage of time. On the contrary, they have appreciated, particularly for the Black Man who not only has property to recover but some "redressing" to take care of.

It is disheartening, though, to see how Black People treat their women with disrespect and unconcern even when they need them most. A few examples might illustrate my point here...

The scene is a construction site. An unescorted black girl is walking by as a mixed group of construction workers are seated for a snack:

First Worker (a Black Man): "Phew!"

Second Worker (another Negro, putting his arms around her): "May I walk with you? Can you imagine just the two of us in a motel?"

The Whole Group: loud laughter.

Third Worker (white): "That's a real phat bitch."

Stories then follow — usually about Black Women and the number of conquests both Black

and White "males" in the group have made in the last two weeks.

It is interesting to note that even if all such men will whistle at any woman — black, white or otherwise — discussion rarely or never centers on conquests of white women.

Of course there is nothing wrong with showing appreciation if a girl has nice legs or a shapely body but, honestly, is it not base to discredit your type by making her sound like easy prey for everybody?

Scene two is a college campus. A group of male students is discussing the past long weekend:

First Student: "Hey Man, it could not have been better..."

Friday night, I picked that chick, man, the one in my history class. There ain't nothing to it. Saturday night, I went to this party with my old lady and met this chick, man. Wow! I took her out on Sunday, man, and she was just like (snapping his fingers) that."

Second Student: "Mine wasn't too bad. My old lady came from New York and stayed all weekend, man."

Third Student: "I didn't do shit. These bitches are so expensive, man."

Really? Does it really have to be that thorough?

There might not be anything wrong with a man recounting his experiences to his friends, after all — they do not come that easily. But one wonders whether the young lady he so gallantly "conquered" would like to know that even after she insisted that the door be securely locked and latched, a group of people know what went on behind that door. If this happens three, four or more times and then she breaks up with her "man," what are the chances of another man respecting and treating her as a challenge?

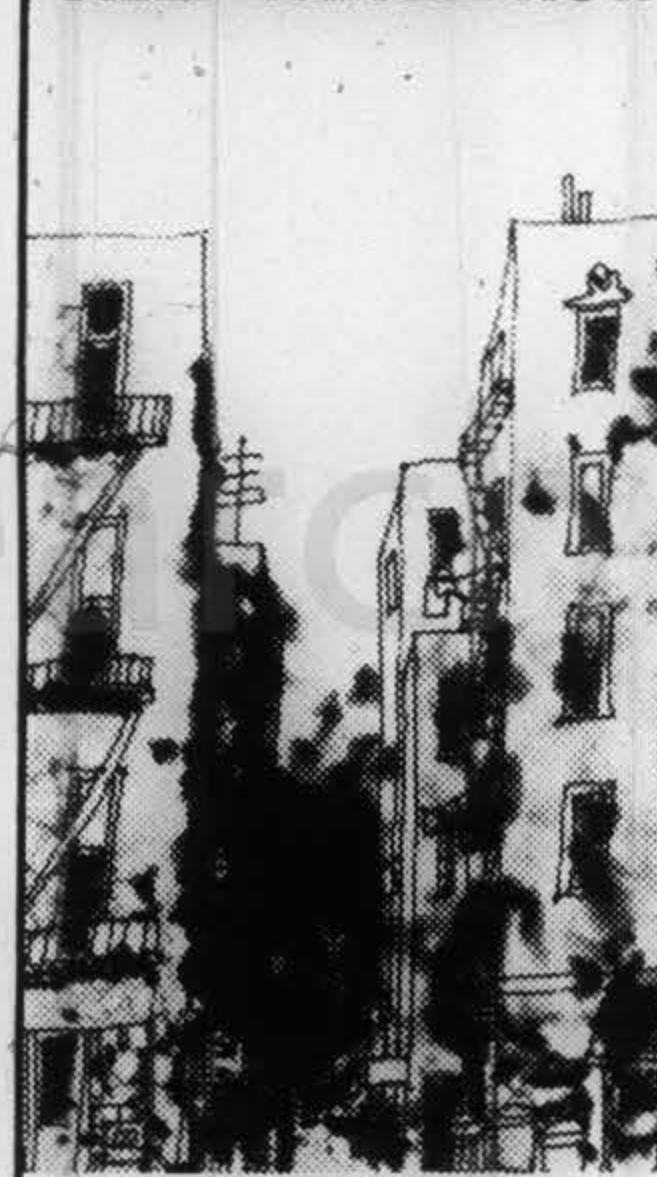
Scene three is a home where a couple are having a fight. One thing should be made clear here. Arguments are part and parcel of a healthy male-female relationship. The important thing is the subject of the argument. For example, it sounds more mature to argue about the color of the carpet to be bought rather than arguing about whether the carpet has to be bought at all. A peck on the cheek or a small compliment every so often is more effective than "going out to dinner at the top of Kennedy Center once every six months..."

The three scenes listed above are only a few of the many that the reader can think of. The effect of the way in which Black men treat their women is reflected in the way Black women view their men. Time and time again, Black women feel that they have nothing to expect from their men. At a recent interview conducted by the Hilltop, many of the women gave the impression that men on the Howard campus and, in fact, most Black men are out to use them. A few of those who did not feel this way had the feeling they "had not come across any men." They were not saying that all the men they had seen were homosexuals, no. What they meant was that they expected their men to be stronger — as men — strong enough to be relied on, strong enough to appreciate their women as a part of themselves and, therefore, strong and proud enough to protect their women.

Very often, people talk about respect. But one cannot respect something he does not value. He cannot respect something he is not proud of. He does not care whether he has it or not.

This is not the time to decide whether or not we care about our women. We need them. We need to work with them and, as such, we cannot afford to let our antagonists (Black and White) use them against us. That is why we have to protect them. Our women are what we make them.

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5 BUDWEISER CAN PITCH-IN... most consecutive successful lobbs of empty Bud-cans into regular trash can from distance of 10'. Record is 72 (only had three cases to start with). This event gets rid of the empties from all the others.



(Maybe you've detected that this is not an official, rigid-rules "contest." But it is a lot of fun, even if you can't break the records. You can, though, can't you?)

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Bison crush U.M.B.C. 87-46, then lose to U.M.E.S. 91-78

By Richard Douglas



Billy Mock (22) shoots for two over UMBC defender. Photo by Bruce Thornton

Howard University's basketball team's hopes of N.A.I.A. tournament play was ended Tuesday night as the Hawks of Maryland Eastern Shore defeated the Bison for the third time this season 91-78.

The Bison gained the finals of the N.A.I.A. District 19 regionals with a lopsided, 87-46 victory over the University of Maryland Baltimore County on Monday night.

The Hawks now advance to the N.A.I.A. playoffs in Kansas City next week.

Despite falling behind 9-0 in the opening moments, the Bisons, sticking to their controlled offense, were able to tie the game at 15-15 with 14 minutes left in the half. The lead changed hands several times before the Hawks' Billy Gordon took two full court passes and sunk easy layups. The Hawks running game began to open up as they left the floor at halftime, with a 44-36 lead.

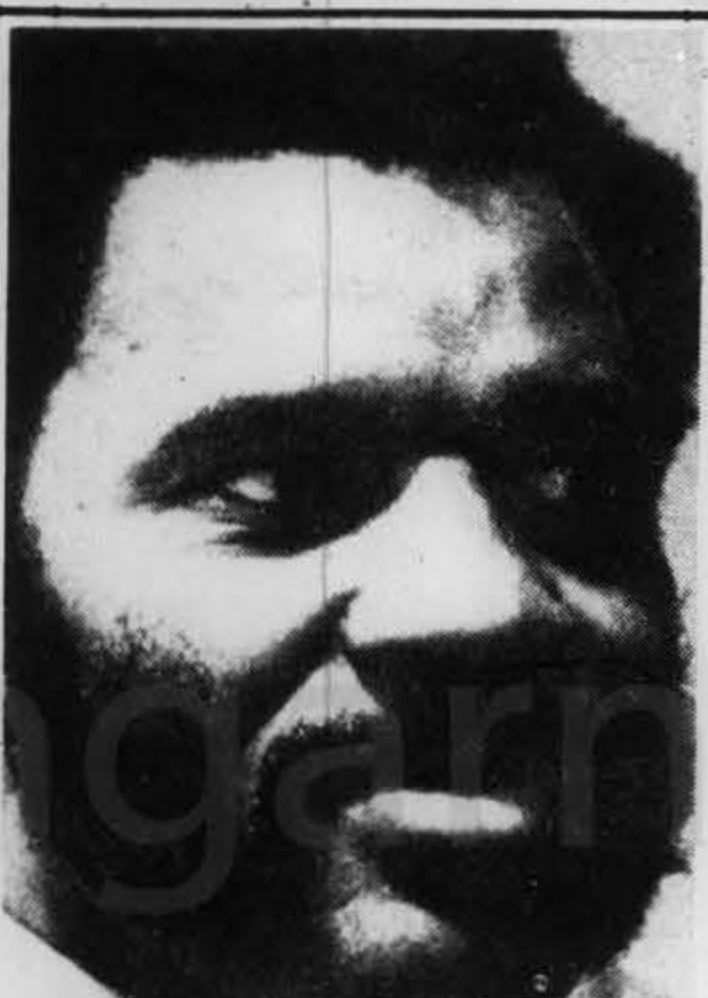
The Bisons were slapped with a technical foul for coming on the floor late after intermission and from then on it was an uphill battle for the cagers.

Arnie Young scored on a 20 foot jump shot right before the Hawks ran off 10 straight points and built their lead to 16.

Twice Howard rallied behind the scoring of freshman Vandy Cotton and Arnie Young, but the Bisons got no closer than eight points.

The man who kept the Hawks on top was 6'10" center Joe Pace. He scored 17 points after intermission, including 10 straight, on a variety of garbage points and tips. There is a possibility of a rematch this weekend as both teams travel to Durham, North Carolina for the annual M.E.A.C. tournament.

SPORTS



Coach John Organ of Howard's championship wrestling team.



Bill Anderson (21) shoots over a trio of UMES defenders. Photo by Bruce Thornton

Instant Replay

Man behind the scenes

Al Chavis

SPEEDY

An Evaluation



by E. Jeffrey MacQuarrie

As the regular basketball season drew to a close last week against Maryland Eastern Shore "the fall and winter sports schedule" also closed the record for this year, 1972-73. Fall and winter sports include football, soccer, fall baseball (a new innovation), cross-country, swimming, basketball and wrestling according to the schedule put out by the athletic department. Indoor Track actually should also be a part of this schedule but it wasn't included for one reason or another.

Overall we did fairly well in Fall and Winter Sports. In football, our overall record 6-4 with a 2-4 record in the conference. Two of our conference losses were by a touchdown or less so that our 2-4 record could very easily be 4-2.

In soccer we had the No. 1 team in the nation until the Bisons' final game when they were upset by second-ranked St.

Louis in the semi-finals of the N.C.A.A. championships.

In fall baseball we had a .500 record, even though we were walloped by a few teams finishing 6-6. According to members of this year's team, however, this squad is stronger than last year's M.E.A.C. champions.

The major portion of the Cross-Country schedule was cancelled but Howard was soundly trounced in a few of the meets that we took place in.

The swimming team took third in the conference and third in the M.E.A.C. championships while adding two new stars to the Howard Athletic scene. They are Gary Ward and freshman captain Wendell Calhoun. The team record: overall 13-5, in the conference 9-3.

The basketball squad finished second in the regular season standards, barely missing a chance to win the M.E.A.C. title. Three members of the starting five were named to the M.E.A.C. All-Star team. The final record was 19-4, 9-3 in the conference.

In wrestling we won our eight straight championship after having finished in a regular season tie for first with Morgan State.

In the final analysis Howard scored a first, a second and a third place in the final M.E.A.C. standings along with what was the No. 2 soccer team in the country until their disqualification, and a mediocre football team, nevertheless an improvement over last year's squad. The M.E.A.C. basketball tournament is currently taking place in Durham, N.C. and Howard has an opportunity for another first. We'll know next week.

Hey - I'm thinking of one of Howard's most formidable figures in sports: quick-can you name him? Acqui? No. Hollins? No. Cameron? No. Give up? It is none other than soft-spoken, easy-going, no-B.S., Brother Frank Glinton.

As far as I'm concerned, there are probably too many people out there saying, Frank who? Well, you see, Frank is another example of Howard's vast number of hidden, and forgotten resources.

Frank Glinton is a Sophomore whose major is accounting. He is also a MEAC wrestling champ in the 177 lb. class for two years running, successfully defending his title on February 24th.

Bro. Glinton is from Port Jervis, New York, and has a well deserved reputation there for being a consummate athlete. In high school, Frank took letters in wrestling, varsity wrestling, track, football, and cross-country. In what is primarily a wrestling town, Frank candidly admits to being

one of the stars. Pertaining to the "bourgeois part of the question, Bro. Glinton remarked, "I've found that to be most true about Howard women."

I then asked Frank what he thought of Howard's sometimes bureaucratic, disorganized administrative processes, and about its rather motley leadership. He replied as follows, "I like it here, I realize the standards can be improved greatly, however, in view of the game 'the man' is trying to run on Howard, we seem to be doing, a better job than can be expected."

Port Jervis is a small town in Southeast N.Y. State. Frank had a pretty, well-known reputation in his home town, not only for being one of the leading sports figures, but also because of the nature of his outspoken, congenial personality. Says Frank: "I was a tripp...and perhaps a bit of a jock!"

Frank continues to participate in a number of activities rather than to restrict his life to sports alone. "wrestling is a part of my life,



Frank Glinton turns out to be none other than the unidentified wrestler from last week's photo.

Frank's charismatic personality is, somewhat understated, but it would be wrong to characterize him as "shy." Bro. Glinton can be amusing, outgoing, and even outright entertaining in certain situations. He has an awareness and the intelligence which banishes in one's mind, the picture of the inarticulate, stupid athlete. Frank's quiet confidence in himself and his people is quite assuring.

Bro. Glinton gave me a clear picture of himself, in a series of discussions I had with him. When asked if he found the famous image of the Howard student as a bourgeois, party-nigger to be true, Frank replied that he had found a large,

number of "phonies" here, just like any other, when I'm out there, I try my hardest..." he said.

During the second week of March, Frank will participate in the NAIA Nationals. When asked if he thought he would place in the Nationals, Frank replied, "No question". Frank's confidence is not, by any means, unfounded - his record for this season stands at 23 wins, 3 losses, and 1 draw. This is inclusive of the aforementioned MEAC Championship.

Frank stated that, he thinks he would have made a respectable showing at the NCAA Nationals, and he answered that he had a good chance of placing.

by Lafayette Johnson
Al Chavis is a junior from Kansas City, Mo., with a current major of political science, which he is trying to change to communication. He came to Howard two years ago from Barton Junior College, a school he attended along with his twin brother. Incidentally, his brother was a state track champion (Al, finished 3rd), however, he is confident he can beat him now, and with good reason. He has run the 200 yd. dash in 21.4 sec.; the 60 yd. dash in 6.1 sec.; not to mention a 9.4 hundred which established a new school record.

While at Barton Al received 13 offers to other schools, including all of the Big 8 members. It seems, however, the N.C.A.A. upped the eligible average to 3.0 so Chavis' 2.5 did not qualify. When appeals to athletic directors and N.C.A.A. officials failed to give results, he

decided to pay his way to Howard, a decision he has "never regretted." His only problem with Howard is a general one, that is administrative hassles and redtape.

As far as the track team is concerned, the coaching staff appears to be well-balanced. That is to say, while he receives moral support from head coach Johnson, sprint coach Dick Stebbins helps shave his times.

"Every pointer knocks off a tenth of a second," says Chavis. And his teammates? "The team is good, and is working very hard," said Al. "practice is like a business, you punch in and punch out."

By the way Al has qualified for the N.C.A.A. Championships, in the 60 yd. dash. He has been having trouble with his starts, but, he is a perfectionist, and stays with it "as far as it will go."

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Active duty requirements are fair. Basically, you serve one year as a commissioned officer for each year you've participated in the program, with a two year minimum. You may apply for a scholarship with either the Army, Navy or Air Force, and know that upon entering active duty you'll have rank and duties in keeping with your professional training.

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And Show

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Monday, March 12th

9pm, "It's Whats' Happenin' "

CAMPUS SPEAK OUT

QUESTION:

1. How are you paying your tuition?
2. In view of the recent cut back of financial aid of Howard Students, how do you plan to have your tuition paid.



Candi Hill, Liberal Arts Junior

1. My tuition is being funded by a Federally insured loan.
2. If my federally in-

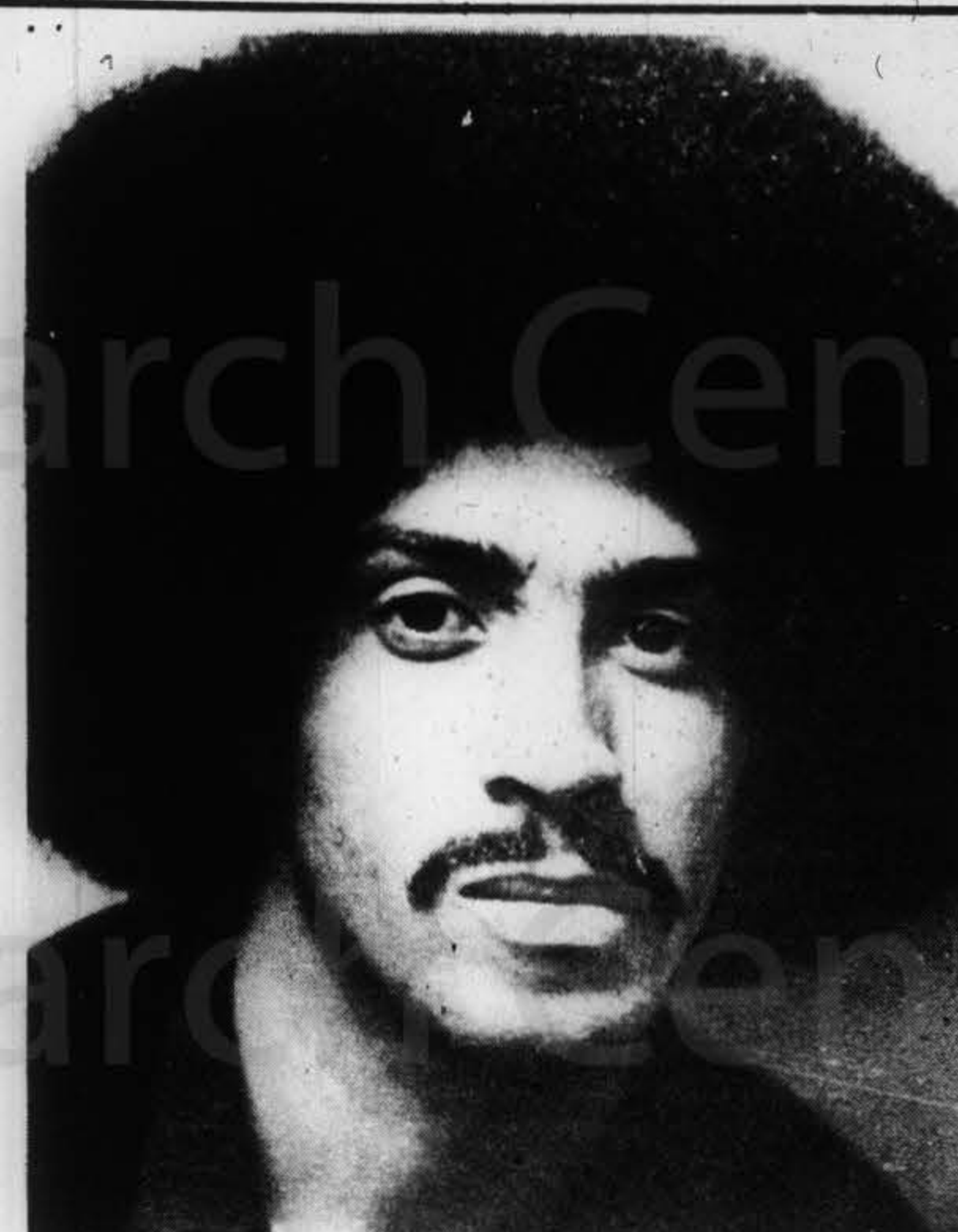
sured loan for next semester is not guaranteed, I will have no means of financial support and will be forced to interrupt my education here at Howard.



Wilfred Williams - Communications

1. My part time tuition is paid for by Howard University.

2. I am hoping that this benefit for Howard employees is not restricted next semester.



T. Starr, Liberal Arts Sophomore

1. Work and V.A.
2. Continue to work, if possible, use the V.A. and any other source possible.



Sandra Hall - Liberal Arts Sophomore

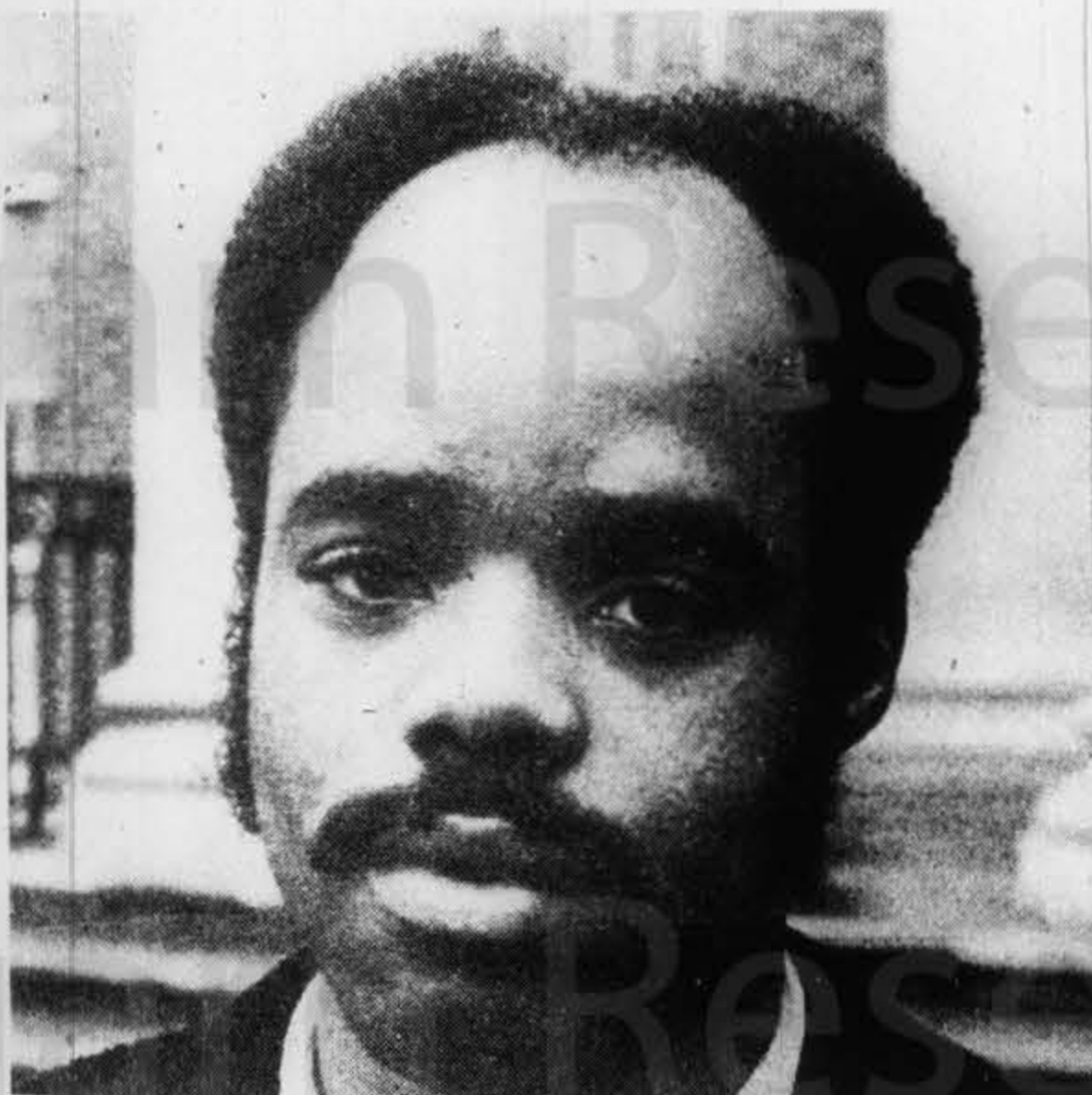
1. My parents are paying my tuition this semester.

2. My parents will continue to pay my tuition, next semester.

Stanley H. Stone - Liberal Arts Junior

1. My tuition is presently being paid by a partial track scholarship, my parents and my part time job.

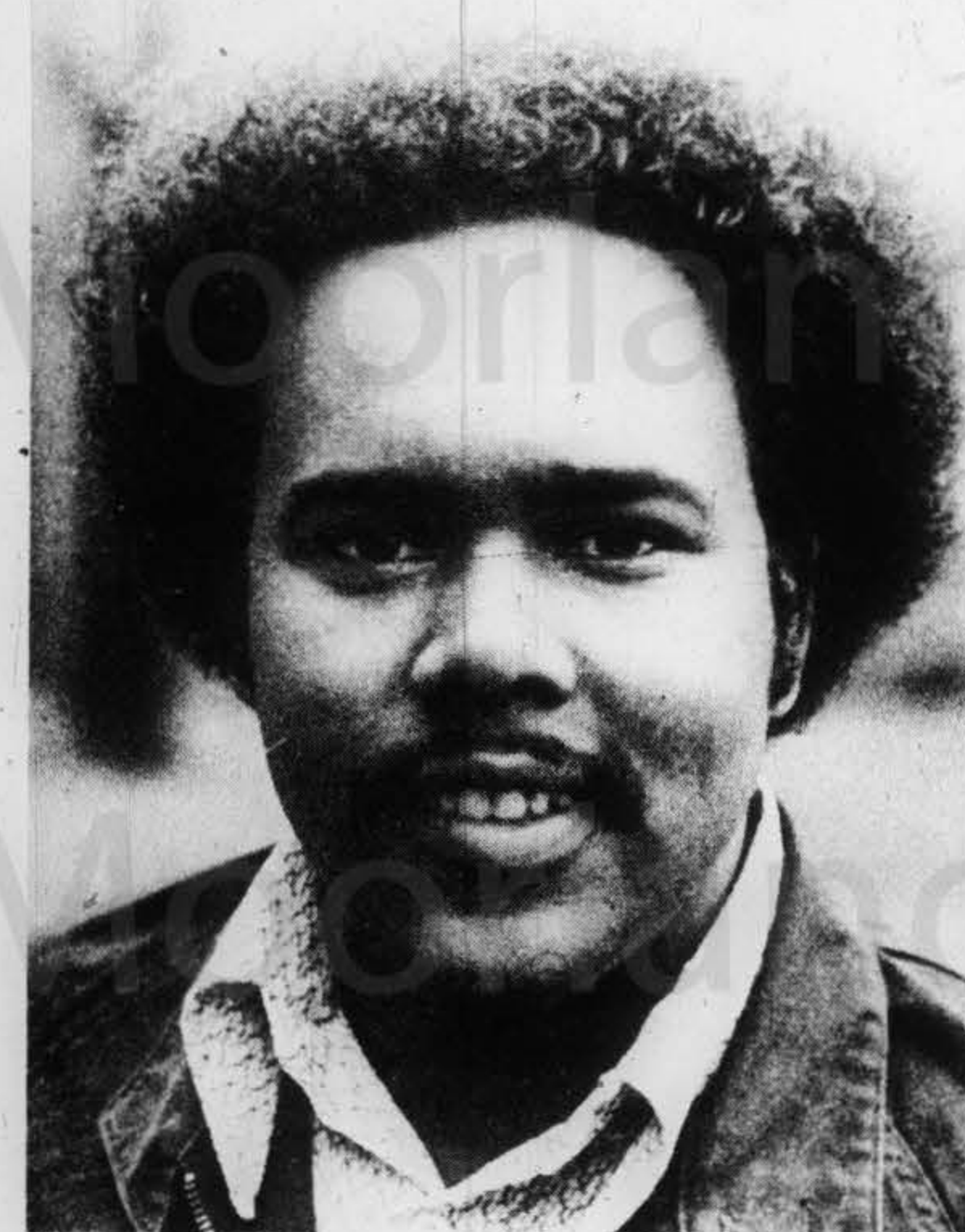
2. There is a possibility of a cut back in financial aid in the athletic department. Very strong possibility. Otherwise I would work to compensate the cutback and financial aid and my parents.



Gene Kilby - Junior, School of Business

1. My tuition is being paid by an Athletic Scholarship.
2. In view of the recent

cutback in funds, I would most likely try to maintain my athletic scholarship. I don't feel that the athletes will be affected by the cutback.



Morrell Gaines Jr. - Mechanical Engineering Senior

1. I am an officer of the Engineering student council, so the school takes care of such debts.
2. Being that I am graduating, I will not face

such a dilemma, but suggest that continuing students investigate all possible avenues for their resources with the future crisis one must take greater initiative.



Tiombe - Liberal Arts Sophomore

1. My parents paid it this year.
2. We will pay it together next year.

Communications conference

(Continued from page 1)

came to a conference sponsored by an undergraduate institution, they were looking for experienced personnel and not trainees. And it seemed that a number of recruiters were at the conference in presence only. They were here but they had no jobs to offer."

Another student, who came to the conference from the West Coast, voiced the same opinion. "I came here seeking a chance to get some experience and I got the same rhetoric, 'No job without experience.'"

Even though this was a conference for communications students, there were no representatives offering positions for those in the speech department. Dr. Lovenger Bowden, Chairman of the Speech Department, commented that the conference this year was a "careers conference for media careers. It was designed for media majors. But we have proposed that the conference

next year include two days for students in the communication arts and sciences." She also said that the Speech Department, like the other departments in communications, was so involved in developing the mental activities of the program "till we decided not to plug in with it this year."

After the interviews and reports from the employers on who got jobs, there was a Citation Dinner held at the Statler-Hilton Hotel. Guest speaker for the dinner was the Honorable Benjamin L. Hooks, the first Black FCC commissioner.

Also at this dinner, 40 students in communications who had maintained an average of 3.0 or better were inducted into the Frederick Douglass Club. This is the Communications School Honor Society. These students received citations and a medallion with a map of Africa on its face.

The students cited were

Odjidja Ablorh, Sharon Adams, Marlon Allen, Milton Allen,

Leslie Bardouille, Monroe Barrick, Judy Chichester, Mary Lynn Cole, Larry Coleman, Charlotte Davis, Douglass

Farnum, Linda Eaton, Sonia Gray, William Green, Gail Hamer, Meta Harris, Deborah Higdon, Leon Jenkins, Judith Kerr, and Stephanie King.

Also inducted into the club were Mae Long, Iva McClintock, Deborah Meeks, Cynthia Moore, Paula Moore, Linda Newton, Gregory Onwuemena, Sharon Robinson, Deneice Saunders, Ina Siler, Patricia Simmons,

Stephani Stokes, Gloria Swanson, Diedra Thompson, Betty Underdue, Charlene Walton, Bonita Washington, Cassandra Wimbs, James Akinmolayan, and Juliette Seabrook.



Carlton 'Bubba' Gregg - Sophomore, Fine Arts

1. Presently my tuition is being paid by a scholarship, given to help meet all financial obligations that I am confronted with.
2. In view of all the recent cutbacks in financial aid, I feel that it will definitely affect my scholarship because, in the

past, every change in budgetary matters has had a negative effect on my money. As far as allocation of these funds is concerned, students who will be affected by this cutback should avail themselves to any and all information pertaining to this matter, and let's try to do something. "Cause we may not be here next year."



THE HILTOP MAGAZINE



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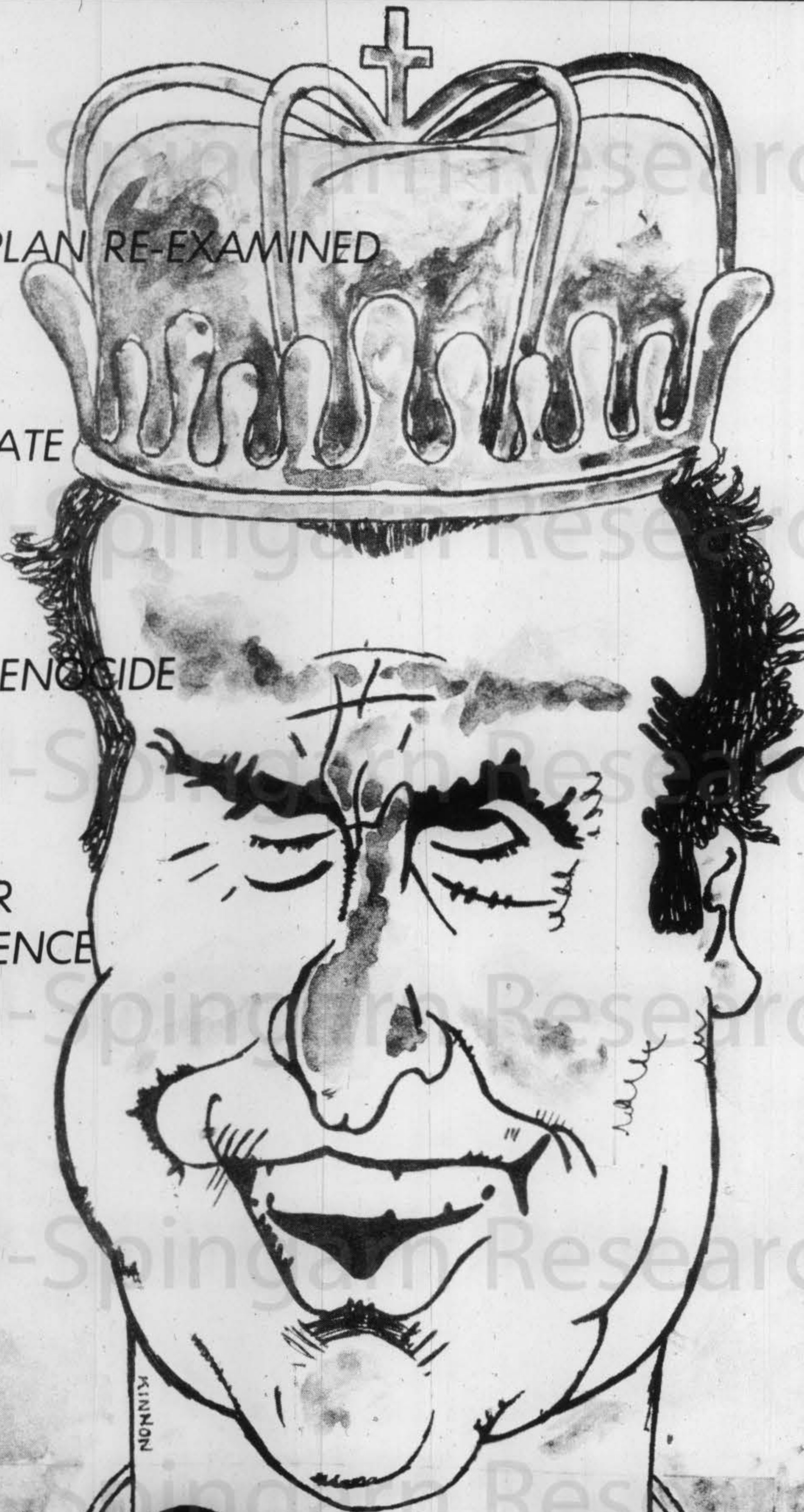
March 9, 1973

NIXON: GAME PLAN RE-EXAMINED

FOCUS: MERZE TATE

THE POLITICS OF GENOCIDE

THE STRUGGLE FOR
ACADEMIC EXCELLENCE

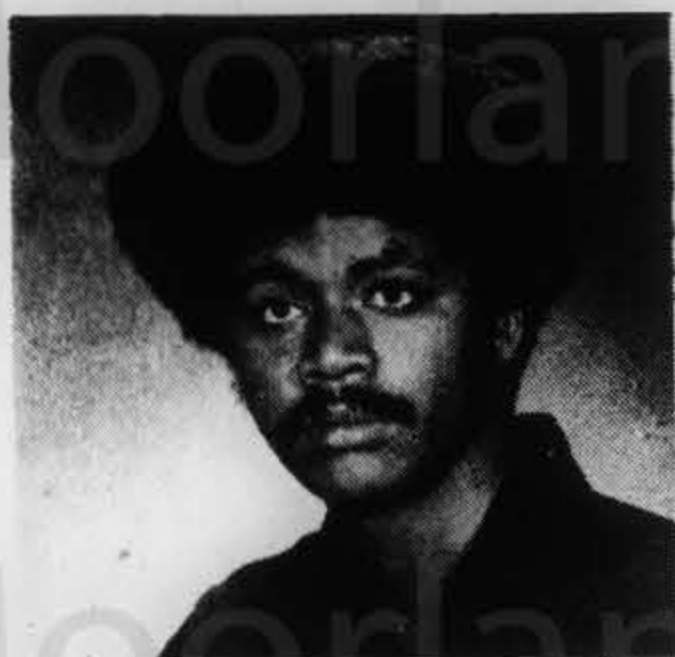


KINNON



Book Review

Nixon: Game Plan Re-examined



By Mr. Henry Smith

The Unheavenly City: The Nature and Future of Our Urban Crisis by Edward C. Banfield (Boston, Little Brown and Company, 1970).

Now, after four years of *King* Richard I and his "benign neglect," "No-Knock," "preventive detention," and the all out attack on the Black community not so cleverly disguised as the "New Federalism," the prism of history commands this Black Scholar reassess fully the impact of this insidious, indeed infamous book.

Banfield, Harvard University Professor of Urban Government, must be taken in context with his racist associate Daniel P. Moynihan, a past Urban Affairs advisor to *King* Richard and similarly a product of Harvard's faculty. In a memo to the *King* in 1969, Moynihan called for "benign neglect" of the race problem (us). He felt the federal government should disengage from the problem allowing the natural processes of assimilation in this society to take its course, thus letting the problem disappear or at least become manageable. Moynihan conceived policy; and Banfield, under the guise of scholarship, gave his football addicted chieftain, the *game plan*. Brothers

and Sisters it is clear, one by one, from Model Cities to the Community Control concept, Banfield attacks and rejects all the previously proposed solutions to the problem as superfluous. (I am not conceding that any of the Great Society programs were conceived for our liberation, but merely stating that the author dismisses them summarily, for specious reasons).

Banfield argues that the fundamental issue facing the American city is one of class, not race. Recent riots have their origin in "poverty, not racial hatred"; and what motivates "Negroes to burn, loot, and riot" was not anger at what is commonly understood to be white racism, but frustration with a lower economic class status.

Banfield and Moynihan taken together gave Nixon an intellectual smokescreen for his unprecedented assaults on the "urban crisis." In his discussion of Blacks, the author insists he is not racist but primarily factual. "Facts are facts, however unpleasant, and they have to be faced unblinkingly by anyone who really wants to improve matters in the city."

Coach Banfield can no more hide his blatant racism than the *quarterback* for whom he conceived the *game plan*, nor his degenerate cohorts who have recently appeared at the controls of every federal poverty program you can think of, *hatched in hand*. For example, Banfield says that the Black Power "community control" folks have taught Black children to "learn ... nothing while making life as miserable as possible for the White teachers."

Despite such obvious incon-

sistencies, Banfield continues to contend that a discussion of race as the source of urban conflict is erroneous. He entitles the whole chapter "Race: Thinking It May Make It So." Any Black person in 1973 knows it to be so. The truth of the matter is that in compiling the *game plan*, the author has found facts so grotesque that he has (in his implementation of *benign genocide*), omitted a great many facts and misrepresented even more.

If the author wants to be factual, then let us question:

(1) why his "Imperatives of Class" fail to explain why poor whites who comprise the majority of impoverished people in this country, do not riot.

(2) why the "Imperatives of Class" do not explain the animosities existing between poor Whites and Blacks in the city today.

The "Imperatives of Class" overlooks the fact that Blacks are not neophytes to the city. There were, in the south, cities and ghettos from before Emancipation - towns like Atlanta and Memphis. These Black ghettos received sanctions, de jure, from the various racist legislation enacted after the Civil War; they have existed over 75 years, and we are still at the bottom while the other immigrants - the Irish, Italians, Jews, etc. - have moved up (wonder why?).

The "Imperatives of Class," finally obscure the fact that the issue is one of annihilation, not assimilation. (Thanks to Dr. Yette's *Choice* for pointing that out).

Mr. Smith is a Ph.D candidate in the Dept. of Political Science

Howard Enters Atomic Era

By Sami Sherbini

The Nuclear Engineering Program, which is a part of the Mechanical Engineering Department, was started in 1965. At that time there was only one faculty member in the program, Dr. George Ferguson (he is presently director of the program), and the activities were limited mainly to offering an introductory course in nuclear engineering to juniors and seniors. In 1968 the nuclear engineering graduate program was initiated with an enrollment of two students and one faculty member. By 1970, the first master's degree in Nuclear Engineering was awarded and the faculty was expanded to two members. Currently there are three faculty members and the course offerings include eight graduate level and two undergraduate level courses in nuclear engineering. There are seven graduate students enrolled in the program. Plans include the possibility of offering a bachelor's degree in Nuclear Engineering and also extending the graduate program from the present master of science level to the Ph.D. level.

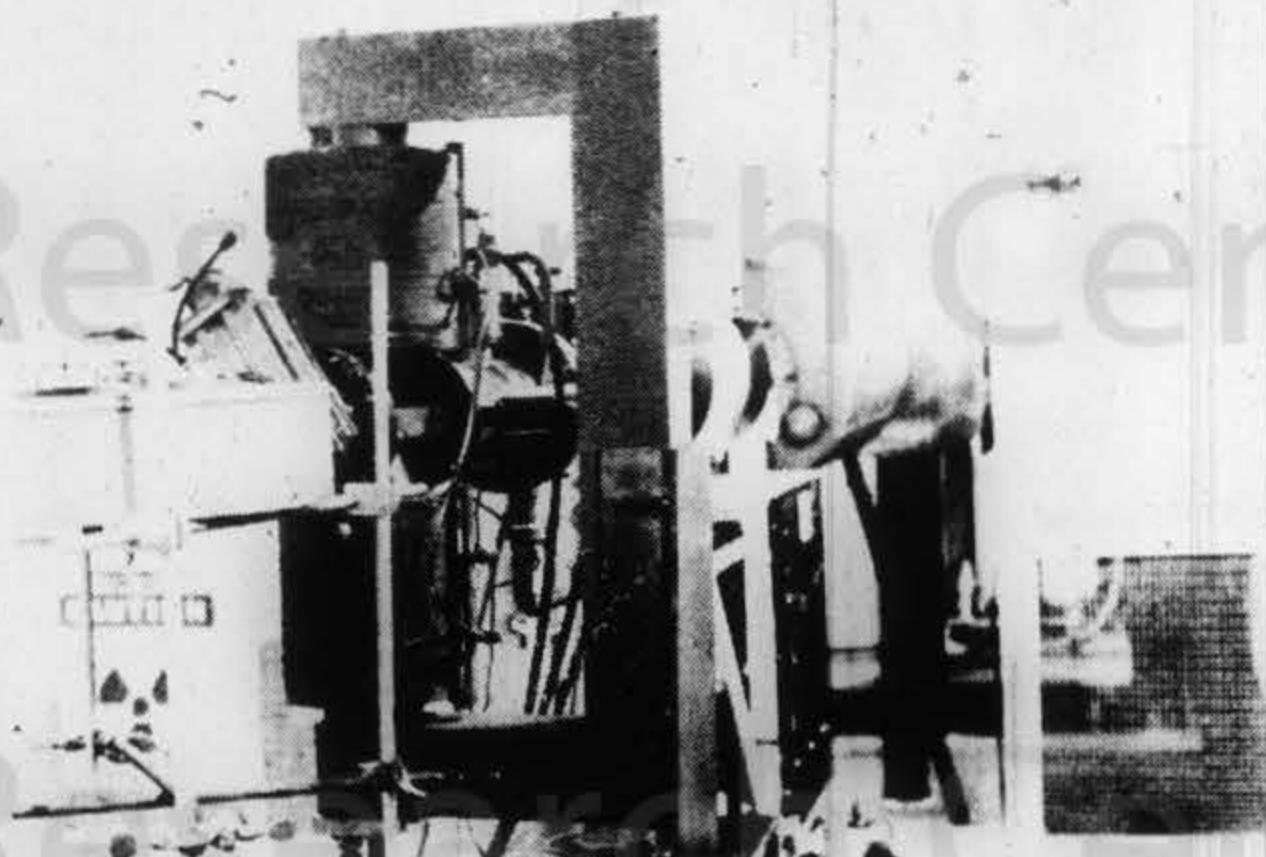


Holland Photo

Mr. Sami Sherbini

The nuclear reactor is to be installed in the new cancer research facility. The reactor will be used both for nuclear engineering work such as student

experiments, and research in reactor physics, and also in medical research, such as analysis of tissues, organs, blood, etc., and possibly experiments on animal irradiation and the effects of radiation on various



Holland Photo

Howard's \$ 1.5 million reactor

Budget allocations have been, and probably will continue to be limited, and such allocations have been used mainly in the purchase of small electronic equipment for the nuclear laboratories. Larger pieces of equipment have been acquired as donations from national laboratories initiated through personal contacts made by the program director. Equipment acquired in this way include a 300,000 Volt proton accelerator from the Naval Research Laboratory in Washington, D.C., an X-ray spectrometer from Lawrence Radiation Laboratory in California, and a 10 kilowatt critical reactor facility from the U.S. Atomic Energy Commission.

tissues and organs. Associated with the reactor will be a number of interdisciplinary laboratories where most of the reactor-connected research work will be performed.

The Nuclear Engineering program has been instrumental in bringing about the development of the reactor

facility and this represents the new trend in the program, namely to development

outwards so as to get involved in disciplines that are nuclear, but not necessarily of an engineering nature. Engineering will, at least for the foreseeable future, remain the central involvement of the program.

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HERALDED

Send out the call
Gather all the great men
Call them by name
Color them black
Color them despised
And somewhat
hopeless
and betrayed.

Bellow loud for freedom
Gather all the strong men
Call them anything
Let them come running
Firm and resolute
Let them come angry
At ancient wrongs
flouted
and gilded.

Let's gather all around
Gather black men and women
Gird on the shields
Gird on with courage
From ancient springs
Conjure a bastion
United
And unafraid.

Ernest J. Wilson



DASENT.

Faculty Forum



By Dr. Kenneth Tollett

Howard University Committee on Faculty Forums initiated in February, 1972 a series of interdisciplinary forums addressing themselves to the predicament of Black Americans and what Howard University and knowledge could do to deal with it. The first series of Forums in the Spring of 1972 was concerned with *Black Survival and the Uses of Knowledge*. The first topic under this theme was "The Choice, King Alfred Plan and Birth Control," and was discussed by Samuel F. Yvette, author of *The Choice*; John O. Killens, author of *Black Man's Burden*; and Dr. Alyce C. Gullattee, psychiatrist. The subsequent three Forums dealt with "The Economics of Survival," featuring Dr. Frank G. Davis, author of *The Economics of Black Community Development*; "Survival Images, Symbols and Ideas," featuring Dr. Arthur P. Davis, co-editor of *Cavalcade*, and Don Lee, poet; and "Attacks Against the Black Mind," featuring Dr. Howard Cameron, author of "Cultural Myopia," Dr. Basil Matthews, author of *The Black Cognitive Process*, and Dr. Ronald W. Walters, author of "Toward a Black Social Science." Other participants in the forums on Black Survival were Dr. Neville Parker, Vice-President Andrew Billingsley, Mr. Jeff Donaldson, and Dr. Joyce Ladner, author of *Tomorrow's Tomorrow*.

"Black survival" and "the uses of knowledge" were combined because the whole panoply of interests, needs, and issues raised by the threat to Black survival required confronting and elucidating them with the intelligent use of relevant knowledge.

The theme for the 1972-73 Forums is *Realizing Black Needs and Aspirations*. The first topic in October was "Alternative Strategies for Black Political Power," featuring

Robert Brown, Special Assistant to President Nixon, and Eddie Williams, President of the Joint Center for Political Studies. The November Forum discussed "Alternative Solutions to Ghetto Education Problems and the Role of the Black University," featuring members of the School of Education faculty. The fourth Forum featured Dr. Lalla Iversen and Dr. William A. Banner, Associate Dean of College of Liberal Arts, in a provocative discussion of "Ethnic Thought Limitations to the Analysis and Solution of Contemporary Social Problems." The February 1973 Forum discussed "The Role of Humanistic Learning in Realizing Black Needs and Aspirations," featuring playwright-in-residence Clay Goss.

Next Wednesday Forum, March 14, in the School of Social Work Auditorium will discuss "The Possible Effects of Health Delivery Systems Upon the Needs of Blacks." Dr. J. Fletcher Robinson, Moderator and Administrative Assistant to the Vice President for Health Affairs, states that the panelists will formulate rationally and practically concrete proposals and solutions for fulfilling the objective needs and subjective wants of Blacks. The participants will be Rudolph Lombard, Ph.D., and Drs. Alyce Gullattee and Jean Linzau. Dr. Lombard will discuss the overall social milieu specifically dealing with drug abuse and how Howard University might develop a model system for alleviating the drug problem. Dr. Gullattee will discuss the abuses of the educational system which keep Blacks indefensibly ignorant about their health rights. Dr. Linzau will describe the present health delivery system and its various federal components. She will propose a possible comprehensive health plan administered by Howard University for a target population in Washington, D.C.

The sixth and last forum for this academic year will discuss "What the Criteria are for the Survival of Predominantly Black Colleges."

The Faculty Forums are designed to combine thought, theory, and knowledge with social action, university development, and community relevance or involvement.

Focus:

By Charles Moses

Nathan Hare, in a recent article in *The Black Soldier*, talked of the lack of creative instructors at Howard University. Brother Hare referred to the academic stagnation promulgated by professors with degrees up to their shoulders, but with imagination and creativity lacking everywhere else. The student going to classes now understands this, and the delinquent professors (to whom Hare was referring) do too. But there are professors and lecturers at Howard who are creative and innovative. One must search; they are not "out there," but they do exist at Howard and they are involved in research and study that is important. It is these professors and lecturers who represent what most Howardites would like to think of their university. Professor Merze Tate is one of those truly creative and alive instructors.

Professor Tate has degrees from Western Michigan, Columbia, Oxford, Radcliff, Morgan State, Berlin University, and the Geneva Scientific Institute. Her achievements are numerous, she was a recipient of the third Alpha Kappa Alpha Sorority foreign Fellowship. She was the first Afro-American woman to matriculate at Oxford University and the first Afro-American, man or woman, to receive a higher research degree there. She has been a recipient of a Julius Rosenwald Fellowship which she used to complete requirements for her Ph.D. degree. She represented the United States in the 1948 UNESCO Seminar at Lake Success and Adelphi College on teaching about the United Nations and its related agencies. She was the recipient of the National Urban Leagues Outstanding Achievement Award for 1948. She was a Fulbright Lecturer in India,

where she was assigned to Rabindranath Tagore's World University, and lectured at 11 other Indian universities. She was a recipient of the Radcliff College Alumnae Association Graduate Chapter Medal for Distinguished Professional Service. She was a recipient of a Western Michigan University Distinguished Alumna Award, an American Council of Learned Societies research grant, and a Washington Evening Star research grant. She has also received grants from the Rockefeller Foundation and from Howard University.

Professor Tate has served on the Screening Committee for the United Kingdom of the Institute of International Education and was included among "Two Thousand Women of Achievement" published in London in 1972.

of African descent are a people with a destiny separate from the rest of decadent America. Nationalists want Self-Determination, Self-Sufficiency, Self Respect, and Self Defense. They also hold the position that all Black people are African and as Africans we are bound together Racially, Historically, Culturally, Politically, and Emotionally. Pan-Africanism is seen as the global expression of Black Nationalism.

At the base of Black Nationalism in the United States is the concept of a Black Value System. Nationalists contend that black people in the United States have been colonized. And one of the most devastating and harmful results of this colonization has been an inculcation and perpetuation of European-American values. Paramount among these values which help to keep black people in subjugation are individualism and materialism. In order to bring about a cultural revolution for blacks in America, a Black value system was formulated. It was designed by Maulana Ron Karenga, one of the foremost nationalist thinkers in America. Maulana Karenga analyzed numerous traditional African societies and found seven values which were common to all of them. These values, called the Nguzo Saba (7 principles), form the basis for a way of life called Kawaia (Tradition and Reason). The seven principles are:

Umoja - (Unity). [To strive for and maintain unity in the family, community, nation, and race.]

Professor Tate has published many articles for professional journals as well as many books. Some of them are: *The Disarmament Illusion - The Movement for a Limitation of Armaments to 1907*, Macmillan, 1942. This book was reprinted in 1970. *The United States and Armaments*, Harvard University Press, 1948. Reprinted in 1969. *The United States and the Hawaiian Kingdom*, Yale University Press, 1965. *Hawaii: Reciprocity or Annexation*, Michigan State University Press, 1968. *Diplomacy in the Pacific*, A Collection of Twenty-seven Articles on Diplomacy in the Pacific and the Influence of the Sandwich (Hawaiian) Islands Missionaries, History Department, Howard University, Washington, D.C. 1973. Professor Tate has another book, *Australia from the Tropics to the Pole*, under revision.

Kujichagulia - (Self Determination) [To define ourselves, name ourselves, and speak for ourselves, instead of being deprived, and spoken for by others.]

Ujima - (Collective Work and Responsibility) [To build and maintain our community together and to make our brothers' and sisters' problems our problems and to solve them together.]

Nia - (Purpose) [To make as our collective vocation the building and developing of our community in order to restore our people to their traditional greatness.]

Kuumba - (Creativity) [To do always as much as we can in the way we can in order to leave our community more beautiful and beneficial than when we inhabited it.]

Imani (Faith) [To believe with all our heart in our parents, our teachers, our leaders, our people, and the righteousness and victory of our struggle.]

It is necessary for Black people first to have a Black value system. Without a value system that is opposed to European-American values, any action taken by Blacks will not be in the best interest of Black people. Our way of life must have Identity, Purpose and Direction. It must ensure "predictability of behavior, ultimate authority and means of security." So in order to build Black institutions, which are the building blocks of a nation, Black people must have Black values. The institutions must be the actualizations of these different values, or the institutions will further our own oppression.

WORDS OF THE WEEK

There are only three types of people: those who make things happen, those who watch things happen, and those who wonder what happened.

Strategy for Black Nationalism

By Charles Atkins

The purpose of this article is to investigate some of the most prevalent nationalist theories on political action, their bases and then to look at the action that has taken place so far. This article will be basically informative in nature, since many of the sources used are not easily available to the public. But this information is important because of the great impact nationalist theorist and practitioners have made on black politics so far. And if this trend continues, it will be nationalism which will determine the character of Black political activity for many years to come.

Cultural Black nationalism in the United States is a doctrine which declares that the people

Female Psychiatrist Outlines Black Genocide

Reprinted from, *The Politics of Eugenics*, 1972



By Dr. Alyce Gullattee

The subject of eugenics has so many emotional aspects attached to it right now that it is a matter of great concern to members of the Black community, for all of the negative aspects that eugenics represent to Black.

At this point, perhaps, eugenics should be put into some sort of historical perspective. The theory of eugenics was first propounded by Sir Francis Galton in 1883. It sprang from the notion that defective persons procreate more rapidly and breed more readily than normals, the result being that society is flooded with inferior types and unproductive children. Early eugenicists proposed, in what was called a model eugenic sterilization law, to eliminate through sterilization feeble-mindedness, insanity, criminal tendencies, epilepsy, alcoholism, drug addiction, deafness, syphilis, tuberculosis,

blindness, physical deformities and unproductive dependency such as pauperism, economic failure, and orphanism. The unabated propagation of human beings who were physically impaired, diseased and mentally deficient represented a danger as formidable as an invading horde of barbarians.

Modern day advocates of eugenics and eugenic sterilization have been gaining momentum since the mid-1950s, but now the thrust for eugenic control is couched in terms of environmental pollution, zero population, the correlation between population and pollution, the quality of life, and whatever other euphemisms are available to mask the social issues of eugenics. It is readily conceivable in the present climate of things that eugenics legislation may be used to decelerate the birthrate among ethnic minorities, particularly the Black minority. There are Blacks, however, who would argue with some empirical justification that sterilization is a euphemism for Black genocide.

According to some authorities, sterilization has proved a failure as a means of eliminating the "unfit," but then some are more "fit" than others to paraphrase the Orwellian line. Although very few sources give the racial breakdown of persons who have been sterilized, it goes without saying that where social factors are used as the basis for sterilization, a large percentage will be non-whites, not because they are more often involved in violation of social imperatives, but rather because of the greater frequency of their apprehension and conviction compared to

whites. Socio-economic factors of Blacks have variously been interpreted as cultural in origin resulting in the definition of norms of behavior that appear aberrant.

The interaction between Blacks and whites at the primary level of emotion, rather than the secondary level of intellect, dictates the multi-faceted though often carefully hidden nature of racist behavior. This interaction is largely one of conflict. The aspect of conflict is therefore, potentially or actually, present in all black-white relationships. The nature of the conflict may be disjunctive, where there is a suspension of communication between the races, as presently is happening in some areas of the country. There is, of course, indirect conflict when individuals or groups do not deliberately impede the efforts of one another but nevertheless seek to attain their ends in ways that would consequently obstruct or impede the attainment of some end desired by the other group. Eugenics offers a way for this to come about. A working definition of white racism, therefore, would incorporate the idea of an attempt at all times and applying whatever modes of behavior, at both the conscious and unconscious levels, to maintain a position of superiority vis a vis ethnic minorities, most especially vis a vis Blacks.

For the purposes of this paper, the point can be advanced that there are several kinds of racist behavior. There is, for example, the *active racist*, the one who has the power and uses it to reinforce his sense of racial

pre-eminence. He is in a position to issue rewards and impose punishments as strategies for asserting his superiority. Eugenic sterilization laws are being used as such a strategy in places in the South to insure the permanence of white superiority. There is also the *latent racist*, generally the poor white whose status makes him ineffectual as an individual, although he is able to participate collectively in the power of the major ethnic group, whose reference of identification is the white authority structure of politics and economics, national and local. Presently, we are seeing in our country for the first time the largest number of educated poor white to have reached middle-class status and, yet, being boxed in, are not able to move upward further, but are constantly being crowded from below, being placed therefore in a Brownian box. He can move only horizontally, therefore, he must stop the numbers of people who can come into that box and compete with him in some way. His circumstances create anxiety for him. There is yet another, the *impotent racist*, who entertains notions of superiority because he can identify with the white man, but does not have the power to assert his appropriated sense of superiority. One need only take a look at some of the hyphenated Americans to see that they are placed in a position to carry out racist activities because they are looked upon as being different from the above Blacks.

In many instances, people are not aware of their participation in the destruction of others.

Americans are well aware of the fact that we, in this country, are just as responsible for the death of six million Jews as were the Germans who destroyed them because we turned them away from our shores. This might be regarded as a method of eugenics because it kept a relatively pure strain of Americans in this country and did not allow an alien people harbor and sanctuary in our country.

This is the direction in which we are going now and I think this is what is being felt by a great many people who are frightened by what it is that eugenics represents right now in this country. We convicted the Nuremberg principals for their part in compulsory eugenic sterilization, but we also have sterilized people. We are also culpable. It is only a matter of degree.

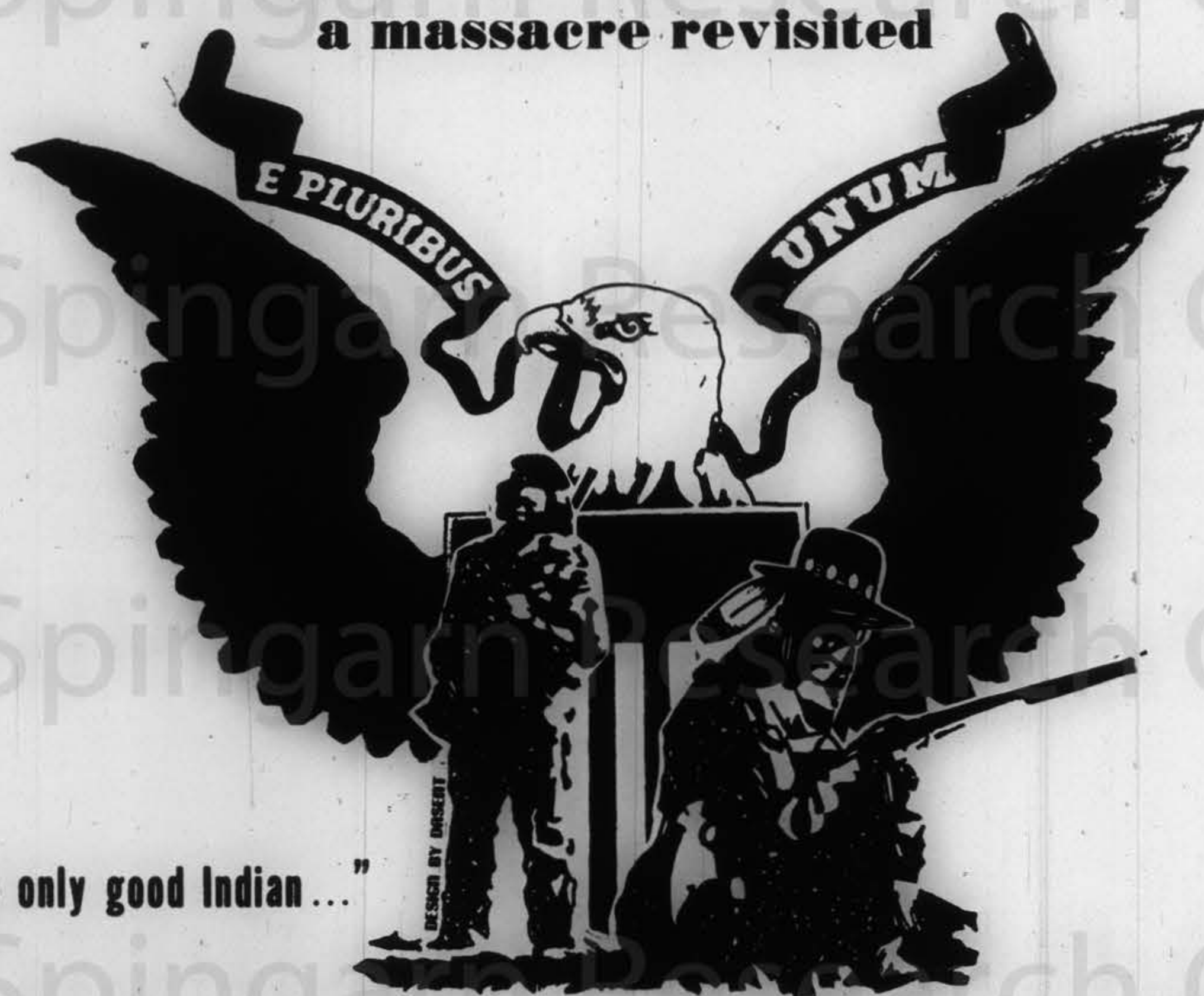
The systematic control of so-called inferior populations can be achieved. It is imperative that before any program of eugenics be initiated, those traits regarded as deleterious be unequivocally identified as biologically transmissible. This is to say that hereditary factors must not be confused with environmental factors. The idea of forced birth control, coercive birth control, or compulsory birth control, is morally repugnant, representing as it does not only an invasion of privacy, but an invasion of basic constitutional rights. The laws, no matter how they are passed, ultimately will only be as effective as the protection they give to the least of its constituency. We will all live or we will all die together.

THANK YOU

The staff of the HILLTOP Magazine wishes to take this opportunity to thank the various administrators, faculty and serious-minded students who worked so hard to make a publication of this type possible. If you did or did not appreciate a journal of this nature, please make your criticisms known by writing the editor. Comments and suggestions by you are necessary, and will be taken under consideration.

Zeke Mobley

WOUNDED KNEE: a massacre revisited



"The only good Indian..."

MARCH 1973

The Struggle for Academic Excellence

By Dr. Andrew Billingsley

Like all other important and highly valued endeavors, the achievement of academic excellence on the part of students and faculty is a struggle. It is highly dependent on the basic capacity of the individuals, their motivations, and the opportunities available to them. Few students reach Howard University without the capacity or motivation to achieve excellence in their studies and more importantly in their basic academic and intellectual development. But these variables alone will not guarantee excellence. For the pursuit of excellence in academic life, no less than in athletics, music, or business, depends heavily on those old-fashioned virtues associated with hard work, perseverance, intelligent planning, and systematic follow-through.

I was walking across the campus recently and came upon a group of students in deep, animated discussion. You might even say it was an argument. One student invited me to join their dialogue. The subject was this: Should students be required to attend class in a Black university? My first response was bureaucratic—a habit teachers get into when they spend long hours in committee meetings, reading reports, and signing papers. It depended, I suggested, on the particular school or college or department and what their regulations were. Even as I spoke, I was certain that I was not answering the question. Administrators cannot always be sure when students are asking questions for the purpose of challenging some established rule of order, and when they are asking in the pursuit of knowledge. Sometimes these are the same but not always.

It was soon clear that the students wanted my personal opinion as a teacher with a certain public commitment to Black excellence. "Don't we have to have different standards, and more reliance on the Black student's own style of life in order to build an authentic Black university?" one student wanted to know. The discussion was getting serious. "Well," I suggested, "we sometimes have to have different standards, and sometimes the same standards as others, depending on what enables us to learn better." I added, hastily, as I departed for a meeting, "I am in favor of regular class attendance in general." (I was hedging just a bit, for I really believe that all students should attend their classes every time they meet. I think it is better for the student, the teacher, and the other students whether it is kindergarten or graduate school. But time did not permit me to go into that.)

It is very clear to me that class attendance is a major issue at Howard and elsewhere in higher education. Attitudes and practices of students and faculty differ widely on the matter. It is a matter worthy of sustained debate and critical examination. But it is just as clear to me that

the question of class attendance is only part of a larger, deeper, and more profound issue effecting higher education in general and students and faculty at Howard in particular at this time.

The question is how do we organize ourselves and relate to each other as students and faculty, in the classroom, laboratory, library, bookstore, cafeteria, dormitories and elsewhere we meet in order to stimulate each other, learn from each other, and encourage each other to develop our capabilities to the highest level possible, not to a level high enough to get a C, or to pass the course, or to get on the honor roll. All those are valuable goals, but much too limited to be hallmarks of excellence.

What, then, do I mean by academic excellence? To oversimplify a bit, it means the pursuit of knowledge, information, understanding and skills, moving progressively toward the highest levels of one's ability, with seriousness of purpose.

Kelly Miller, one of the intellectual giants in the history of Howard University, often

Civilization, is the common possession of all who assimilate and apply its principles." He was not confused either about the special mission of Black college students and graduates. "The work of the educated colored man is largely that of leadership. He requires, therefore, all the discipline, judgment, and mental equipment that long preparation can afford."

Professor Miller was both mathematician and sociologist, and was for over thirty years a faculty member at Howard University until his retirement in 1934. He was a contemporary of DuBois, Frederick Douglass, William Monroe Trotter, and Booker T. Washington. He spoke, therefore, out of a wealth of Black excellence.

What, then, does the pursuit of excellence require of us today? In this University at this time in our history, four major areas of academic intellectual development challenge us all. These are basic undergraduate studies, undergraduate professional studies, graduate professional studies, and graduate studies in the arts and sciences. In the first area, our

possible levels by what has happened to them here at the University.

In my own personal experience, I have not seen a more able group of students on the whole, than the present student body at Howard. And as Baraka says in his book, *Home*: "I have been a lot of places and done a lot of things." But I speak of ability; basic ability and intelligence. The capacity to survive and to solve problems, to learn, to do and to make do; to get over and to get by and to get with it, and to get down. All this may not be adequately reflected on intelligence tests, but we know that intelligence tests don't measure intelligence or ability. They measure what people have already learned of the items included on the intelligence tests. Our intelligence test profiles may well not be as high as some other groups of students. But that is not intelligence or ability.

Ability and intelligence are also not adequately reflected in college entrance examination scores or on scholastic aptitude test scores. These items are also culture-bound and limited by

context and demonstrated ability. It is thus as inappropriate to place the sole burden of excellence on the students as it is misleading to measure that promise by tests standardized on other peoples' experiences, and stop there.

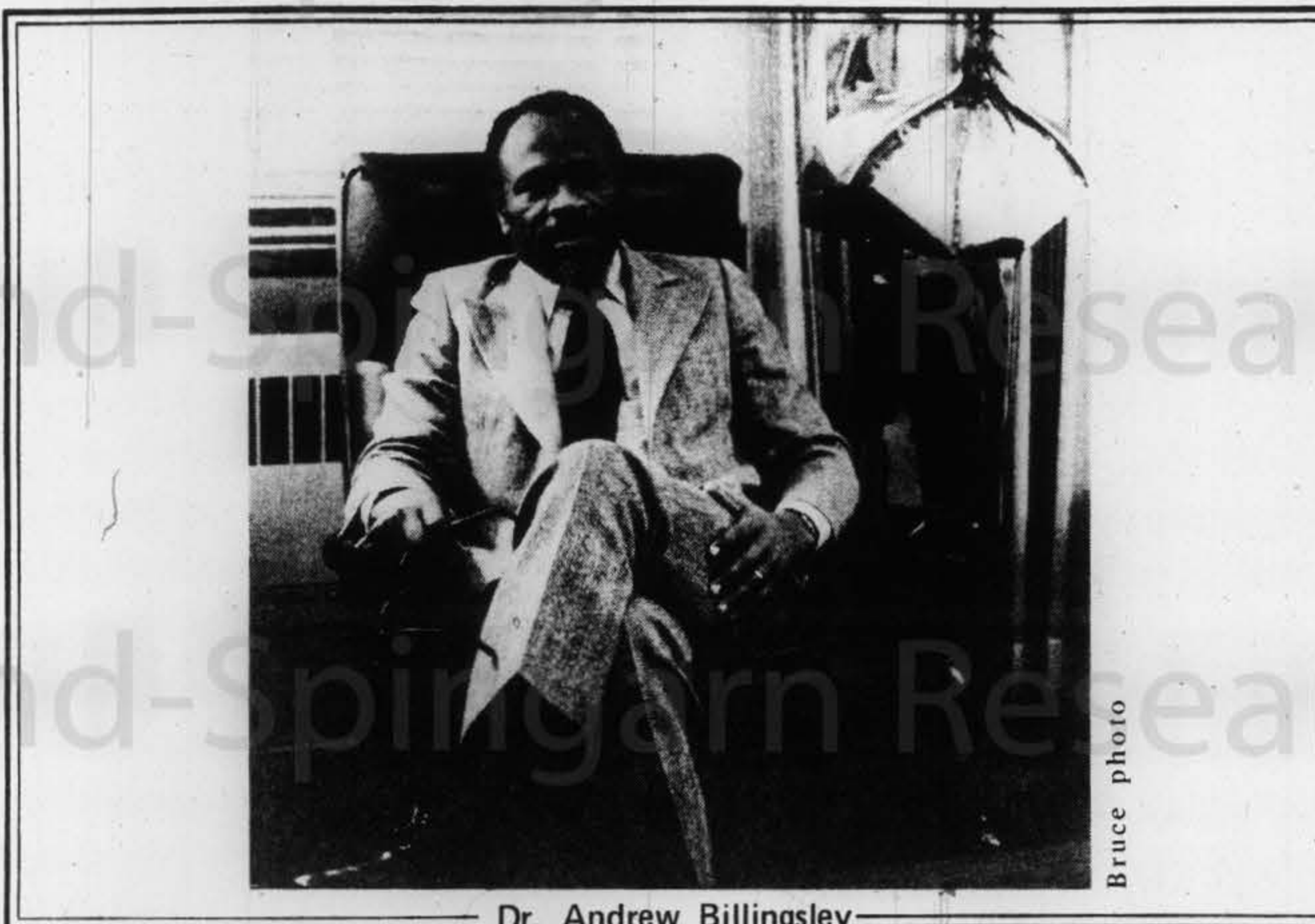
Basic education of the fundamental learning skills must be viewed as the joint responsibility of the students and the faculty and the administration. It is the students' responsibility to bring with them a high level of motivation, commitment, and all the abilities and skills they possess and employ these in the learning process. It is the responsibility of the teachers to start where their students are, realistically, and help them move to higher levels of awareness and competence. It is the responsibility of the administration to acquire and distribute and allocate the necessary resources, staff, facilities, equipment, etc. to enable learning to take place in all three of these respects. We have much work to do at Howard. We are not, cannot be, complacent about it either. We are engaged not in a holding action, but in a struggle to meet our collective responsibilities. It does no good to pretend otherwise.

Another way to understand and appreciate excellence is to point out examples of it. That is not at all difficult to do. With our nearly ten thousand students and nearly one thousand full-and part-time faculty members plus roughly three thousand supportive staff members, we at Howard constitute now, as Howard has for many years, one of the strongest centers of Black brainpower to be found anywhere in the world. It is as inspiring to think of this tremendous resource for world civilization as it is sobering to reflect on the fact that we do not always use it wisely or well. Yet all around us there are outstanding examples.

Professor Frank Snowden, long-time Chairman of the Department of Classics, is one example. His book, *Blacks of Antiquity*, is a definitive work showing graphically for the first time in a major work, the contributions Black people made to the ancient civilizations, and how the early European intellectuals appreciated that fact before the more modern forms of racism arose. This work has been recognized as seminal by scholars in the field and as inspiring by students who crowd into Professor Snowden's very popular course on the subject.

Or consider the painstaking work of Professor Chancellor Williams, Professor of History, whose long series of researches on Black people and movements has culminated in the publication of his newest book, *The Destruction of African Civilization*, which won one of the Black Academy of Arts and Letters awards in 1972. Among the many contributions of this work is its uncovering of the intellectual, cultural, and political contributions the early

(con't in next issue)



Dr. Andrew Billingsley

spoke and wrote of the need for intellectual mastery on the part of Black youth. Urging that we shake off the legacy of slavery which made us dependent on the intellect of others, he observed, "Knowledge necessarily awakens self-consciousness of power." He continued, "When a student learns the multiplication table he gets a clear notion of intellectual dignity. Here he gains an acquisition which is his permanent, personal possession, and which can never be taken from him."

Kelly Miller died in 1939, but even before his death there was a certain amount of confusion among Black students and teachers as well as others about the fundamental principles and tools required for the intelligent pursuit of knowledge in a world dominated by white men. "Primary principles have no ethnic quality," he wrote. "We hear much in this day and time of the white man's civilization. We had just as well speak of the white man's multiplication table.

most important challenge is: How can we develop at Howard an atmosphere, a set of relationships, and mechanism for increasing our collective competence in pursuing the basic tools of intellectual and academic development? By basic tools, I mean those facilities which make advanced, organized learning possible. In this regard four facilities are paramount: The facility for listening and understanding the spoken word and other oral stimuli. The facility for rapid reading and comprehension of the written word. The facility for personal expression in written form. The facility for personal expression in oral form. These are the essentials, and it is no secret that many of our students arrive at the University without having these facilities sufficiently advanced to pursue excellence at the level of their own innate capabilities. It is no secret that many students graduate without having these basic facilities developed to their highest

what students have already been taught and have learned. Intelligence and ability are something quite different. And it is now very clear that Black students don't perform as well on these standardized measures as other students do and for good reason. What is also clear is that these measures don't predict the future performance of Black students as well as they predict the performance of other students and again for good reason.

But what is even more important is that knowledge, as we know both from simple experience and from educational theory, proceeds from the known to the unknown. The culture context within which learning takes place is as important a factor as the demonstrated ability of the students. And the program of instruction, that is to say what the teachers say and do with the materials they have available to them, is as important as the other two factors of cultural



I SHALL NOT FORGET

Repeat after me:
I shall not forget
The black slaves
Dead and dying
Shackled and whipped
And castrated

Repeat after me:
I shall not forget
My mothers', mothers' children
Ripped from the womb
Branded and chained
and raped

Repeat after me:
I shall not forget
The breadline and back door
Last hired, spit on
Always despised

Repeat after me:
I shall not forget
Jim Crow and back seat
"Thank you mam, no sir"
"Yes Mr. Charlie"

Repeat after me:
I will not forget
To let you remember
Lock your door, watch out
Watch out!
for me.

Ernest J. Wilson

DAESIT



Holland Photo

Walters on Pol. Sci.

By Dr. Ronald Walters

One of the overwhelming bits of data that one inescapably collects, whether he is at Howard or visiting other Universities through the country, is that Black students have somehow singled out the study and practice of law as the panacea for their personal liberation and for the liberation of Black people in general. It is true that the skills which a lawyer should possess are valuable in the process of facilitating the movement of our people forward, but there are some signs that formerly open law school picture is correcting itself by the restrictive treatment which Blacks are increasingly receiving by law schools (either at the entry level or with respect to the flunk out rate), and in the profession itself. A Black friend of mine in Chicago (himself a corporate lawyer) was asking me where Black students had gotten the notion that the opportunities in corporate law were legion. He said it was silly to think that the corporate structure, the fountainhead of American industrialism, would turn over its management to Black people. (By the way, his upward mobility was restricted and he is now with George Johnson Products).

The point here is that the Black student, particularly the major in Political Science, may be missing the boat if he does not diversify his career interests a bit to include the newly developing opportunities in the study and practice of Political Science. We have all seen the lawyer at work in our community, and so we are familiar with him and what he does, but few of us have seen the Political Scientist anywhere else but in the class room. Even there, there is a vast shortage of Blacks with the Ph.D., with fewer than 150 to go around to the three to five thousand Universities which are currently bidding for their services. As one might expect, some salaries in recent years have been astronomical and all of the better Political Scientists make salaries comparable to and exceeding that made by a lawyer in mid-career, but of course, a few lawyers make considerably more in their senior years.

The Black community is at the threshold of significant

strides in its mobilization for political participation at all levels of the American political system. Where as the white

politician has a large number of resources at his command from which to draw the necessary information for campaigning or for the development of legislation, the Black politician

(incidentally, the number of Black elected officials has grown from under 1,000 in 1960 to over 3,000 in 1973 and is still rising) has comparably fewer. The white politician can call upon fully developed data banks at The Brookings Institute, Harvard, or MIT, or the Rand Corporation, or the University of Michigan's Survey Research Center, for the answers to his questions, but these same institutions have poorly developed or poorly conceptualized data with reference to the Black community. It is, therefore, incumbent upon the Black scholar and particularly the professional Political Scientists, to increasingly form that cadre of individuals which can provide the necessary information, analyses, and skilled manpower for that total political thrust of the Black community.

As such, the Black political scientists still make their basic home in the University, but increasingly, he never sees the classroom. He is following a newer set of opportunities related to the utilization of research skills which are far superior to those of the lawyer.

Thus, he is being sought after not only by thousands of Universities, but by consulting firms, by government agencies, by community institutions and the like. His knowledge of social science and research skills make it possible for him to develop useful information which can be used by many different kinds of consumers throughout the nation, evaluate programs related to the community, manage programs, and relate the science of politics to a wide range of special issues of public policy such as housing, education, employment, welfare, health affairs, and others.

BLACK POWER vs INTEGRATION

By William Lightfoot

Last month the Black leadership of Atlanta traded integration for power. A compromise between the local NAACP and the school board calls for the busing of 3,000 students instead of 30,000 as originally planned. In return, Black people will get nine of 17 important positions in the school system.

This compromise is of dubious legality but the underlying reasons for the compromise represent an encouraging development of Black political power and awareness.

The exhaustion and frustration of the Black leadership after a 15-year court battle for integration, during which time the schools went from 70 percent white to 78 percent Black, is one reason for the compromise. The leadership felt it was too late to achieve real integration so they decided to gain control of the schools and assure their children of quality education.

Recognizing that the reason integration was necessary was the disproportionate amount of money spent on white and Black students they have decided to control the school administration and allocate the money equitably.

Skepticism of integration per se as a major goal and that quality education can only be achieved by Black students sharing facilities with white students contributed to the decision not to bus students. It is interesting that this decision not to bus coincides with the position taken at the National Black Political Convention one year ago.

Also contributing to the decision was the knowledge that in a predominately white school Black students would not be counseled with their best interest in mind. In a predominately Black school, with proper financing, Black students will receive advice which will encourage their academic achievement rather than hinder it.

The major problem will be finance. Atlanta itself is prosperous but the problem of receiving adequate funding from the 95 percent white and rural dominated legislature is the major concern. If the school system goes 100 percent Black then Atlanta's schools will be at the mercy of the state legislature. Because as the local NAACP President stated, "Historically, the dollar has followed the white child." If the white children aren't in Atlanta then Atlanta won't get her fair share of state aid to education. The Black leadership hopes to retain and attract the white people through an enlightened school administration.

The phenomena of suburbanization and the experiences of Gary and Newark make it doubtful that Atlanta will hold or increase her white population; but it is either make an attempt at Blacks educating Blacks or lose the opportunity through token integration and allow whites to continue to dominate the education of the masses of Black children.

Harlem Renaissance and the "New Negro"

By Miss Olive Taylor

Not many of the aspects of American life have been untouched by the presence of Blacks in this country, and the significant impact of their presence on every "American institution." The existence of Blacks gave a distinct coloration to judicial procedures, to social attitudes, to the educational points of view, to scientific endeavors, and religious dogma.

The American litterateur nor literate were immune to nor uninfluenced by their presence and contributions to this specific segment of the American culture. The Black man is so interwoven with the growth and development of the American culture, and particularly its literature, from the very inception of this nation, that the term "Harlem Renaissance" or "The New Negro" suggests explanation from an historical perspective. The appellation "New Negro," or "Harlem Renaissance" in vogue in the early 20th century in this country is misleading nomenclature; and an essay devoted to the writers who fall within this "category" is not only peculiarly difficult, but more importantly, dangerous and erroneous, if the subject matter of the essay be approached in a vacuum.

In 1969, Dr. Earl E. Thorpe stated in his work *The Central Theme of Black History* that "the central theme of Black History is the quest of Afro-Americans for freedom, equality, and manhood." This statement could be broadened to include all manner of writings by Blacks, whether it be historical, poetical or literary. From Colonial America down through the ages to contemporary America, the expressions of cruelties and inhumanities to which African peoples have been subjected since the diaspora. Whether it be Phillis Wheatley

Black writers have largely been in the nature of "protest." Their writings are the story of the or Le Roi Jones, Gustavus Vassa or Leopold Sedar Senghor, William C. Nell or Chancellor Williams, the Black writer by the conditions of his existence in, and domination by, a white "civilization," has articulated this existence. It is in this light that the "Harlem Renaissance" or "New Negro" writers must be viewed.

Phillis Wheatley brought from Africa to America in 1761 and commonly described as happy with her lot as a slave, albeit had this to say:

I, young in life, by seeming cruel fate

Was snatch'd from Afric's fancy'd happy seat;

What pangs excruciating must molest,

What sorrows labor in my parents' breast?

Steel'd was the soul and by no misery moved

That from a father seiz'd his babe belov'd

Such, such my case. And can I then but pray

Others may never feel tyrannic sway?¹

We know from many slave narratives of the concern of Blacks with freedom. When a slaveowner forgot:

My old Mistress promise me, When she died, she'd set me free.

She lived so long dat 'er head got bal',

And she give out'n de notion a dying' at all.²

During the Revolutionary Period, Blacks, too, protested against "taxation without representation." Seven Blacks of Dartmouth, Massachusetts, including Paul Cuffe and his brother John, protested in February of 1780 to the

legislature of their state, against the fact that they were subjected to taxation without the right to vote. In 1783, by court decision, Blacks subject to taxation were declared to be entitled to the suffrage.

Paraphrase of their petition follow:

That we being chiefly of African extract and by reason of long bondage and hard slavery have been deprived of enjoying the profits of our labor or the advantage of inheriting estates from our parents as the white people do. Some of us not long having been freed, and yet, of late, contrary to the custom and practice of this Country, we have been and are now taxed both in our polls and small estate, which through hard labor and industry we have got together to sustain ourselves and families. We apprehend ourselves to be aggrieved, in that while we are not allowed the privilege of freemen of the State. We have no vote or influence in the election of those who tax us. Yet many of our color (as is well known) have cheerfully entered the field of battle for the defense of the Common Cause against a similar exertion of power (in regard to taxation) too well known to need a recital in this place....⁴

¹Quoted from Mercer Cook and Stephen E. Henderson, *The Militant Black Writer in Africa and the United States* (Madison, Wisc: The University of Wisconsin Press, 1969) p. 85.

²Quoted from Margaret Just Butcher, *The Negro in American Culture* (N.Y.: Alfred A. Knopf, 1969), p. 103.

⁴Paraphrased from Herbert Aptheker, *A Documentary History of the Negro People in the United States* (N.Y.: The Citadel Press, 1967), I, p. 15.

(con't in next issue)

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